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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Bonus Bill Gets a Verbal Veto

Roosevelt Tells Nation Why

Patman Act Is New Gratuity

Hitler Speech Lifts Arms Hope

Jane Addams Lived Her Ideal

Henry Ford Raises All to $6

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT appears in person before the assembled Senate and House and delivers, in a scene without precedent, his veto of the Patman veterans' bonus bill. In a setting lending the last ounce of drama and emphasis to a message radiocast directly to the American people, he recites his reasons for the veto: Full payment is not due until 1945. The bill directs payment of $1,600,000,000 more than contemplated in the 1924 bonus act. It would not aid relief because not expanding conditions in those industries where unemployment is greatest. Issuing new currency would raise similar demands from other groups. Congress provided no taxes to cover the $2,200,000,000 expense. And, finally, this warning on inflation—The bill "invites an ultimate reckoning in uncontrollable prices and in the destruction of the value of savings."

¶ The President holds that the Patman bonus bill is not what it appears to be. It abandons the prescribed settlement and becomes a gratuity of $1,600,000,000. He says it violates the entire principle of veterans' benefits so carefully formulated at the time of the war and in the 1924 law. The credit of the nation will not be safe if the Administration engages in "a policy of yielding to each and all of the groups able to enforce upon Congress claims for special consideration." This would be to accept political coercion by minorities—It would mean "to abandon the principle of government by and for the American people."

¶ The President notes benefits already extended to American veterans of the World War. Up to the end of the last fiscal year the total had been $7,800,000,000, not including the amounts received by veterans unemployed and on the relief rolls. He speaks of "liberal legislation for disability and death compensation," by which 1,140,000 men and women have benefited. The President acknowledges a strong body of opinion which disagrees with him—"I well know the disappointment performance of my duty will occasion thousands of my fellow citizens."

¶ Reichsführer Adolf Hitler broadcasts to his nation and the world for 2 hours, 14 minutes, emphasizing Germany's desire for peace and friendship with its neighbors. As an evidence of sincerity he proposes nonaggression pacts with all the surrounding countries except Lithuania. Apparently Russia is included, although he declares Germany to be "the bitterest and most fanatical" enemy of Communism, and declines to sign any general security pact which might force the Reich to fight for Russia. He proposes to the nations banning of aerial bombs, fire, explosive and gas bombs from warfare—"This would be cheaper than destroying each other."

¶ London statesmen believe the Hitler speech opens the way for a new European security and disarmament conference. Paris takes a pessimistic view, the newspapers saying the address contributes little that is new to the European situation. The Vienna press resents Hitler's declarations on his Austrian policy. Rome interprets the speech as a refusal to participate in the Danubian conference. Geneva takes a hopeful view. League leaders see a logical statement of conditions under which Germany might co-operate with international institutions—They believe he makes disarmament a feasible proposition.

¶ Jane Addams passes from the human scene a figure high in world fame, but her chief interest to the last was the humblest improvement task in a Chicago slum. She founded Hull House and directed its growth and far influence through 46 years. Impressed by the degradation of city poverty while still an invalid child, she dedicated her life to a practical warfare against that degradation. Serving woman suffrage and world peace and other great causes ably, she never departed from the simple, homely practices which she believed more effective than all preachments—Her life was the translation of an ideal into terms of daily service.

¶ Henry Ford puts his 126,000 workers back on the $6-a-day minimum wage that ruled in his scattered plants for 10 years before 1929. In Detroit Ford and Lincoln shops the increase means an extra $1 a day in the envelopes of 41,000 employees. Many in the brackets above the new minimum get an hourly advance of 5 cents or more. In the past 20 years the Ford Motor Company has paid workers $623,000,000 above the general wage scale. Here is a sound problem for anybody who wishes to put in a good day's thinking—How is it that the smallest car stirs up the most dust in the great world of wages?

Hitler Offers Pacts Of Nonaggression In 13-Point Policy Talk

Arms Limitation or Cuts in Equality Parley Promised to Powers

Conscription Decreed

In geometrical progression, Reichsführer Hitler's 13-pointed foreign policy produces multiple reverberations throughout Europe.

Coincident announcement of the new conscription law, calling all men between 18 and 45 to one-year terms of service in rotation, was made at Berlin.

Geneva receives cordially his offer of arms limitation or reduction on the basis of full national equality as regards political status.

London goes beyond this position to a positive hope for renewed arms parleys.

Europe generally has much to digest in the more than two-hour address to the Reichstag, but the consensus is that it has not materially altered the European situation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 22—A last attempt to get the rest of Europe to recognize Germany's right to equality is the description here of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's momentous speech before the Reichstag last night, which the crowded house cheered with resounding enthusiasm.

Herr Hitler mainly contented himself with a statement of Germany's position, and though observers agree there is little really new in the actual proposals, it is maintained that he has at least been frank, friendly and pacific.

It is especially hoped his categorical repudiation of war as a method of changing frontiers will find a responsive echo in other countries, even if part of his plan for a final settlement does not meet with immediate approval.

On the subject of German rearmament, Herr Hitler strenuously upheld the thesis that the Allies, not Germany are to blame. Not only had they failed to carry out their promises to disarm, he said, but France by turning down the German proposals of April, last year, had missed an opportunity for getting the size of armies limited to 200,000 for each nation.

Britain Conciliated

Now, however, figures for German defense forces are definitely fixed, Herr Hitler went on, and "in no circumstances" will they be departed from. Foreign observers here believe that if this is really so, there is bound to be strenuous opposition from abroad.

On the other hand, it is expected Britain will be pleased by the unequivocal promise that the German Navy will be limited to 35 per cent of the British, whose world-wide commitments Herr Hitler frankly acknowledges. British approval is also expected for Herr Hitler's offer to abolish submarines.

Similarly, certain other of his proposals, notably the abolition of civilian bombing, limitation of gun calibers and abolition of tanks are held to be in line with what Britain has often urged at the disarmament conference.

Distrust of Russia

On the subject of Soviet Russia, Herr Hitler showed he has lost none of his distrust, despite the recent statement by Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, that Soviet aggression on Germany is a "geographical

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

Adolf Hitler

Germany's Führer and Chancellor

Reich Conscripts Ready for Service, Reichenau States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 22—The classes of 1914 and 1915 will be summoned for service during the coming few months, Gen. Walther von Reichenau, Chief of the War Office Chancellery, declared this afternoon, the former to military service and the latter to labor service preliminary to military service.

This statement followed the formal announcement of the conscription decree by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, in the Reichstag just before Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech on foreign policy.

Enrollment will begin in June, with conscripts for the army and air force probably summoned for Nov. 1. The navy, General Reichenau added, is making its own arrangements, and the 1910 class will soon be summoned in East Prussia, while the classes from 1911 to 1913 will have an opportunity of volunteering for reserve training during the next few months.

The new German defense force, General Reichenau also declared, will be independent both of Parliament and of majority decisions. In the new army their will be no preference for class or educational reasons. Those who are racially pure non-Aryan, he explained, will be forbidden service in the army.

Gen. Werner von Blomberg, who now bears the title of Reichs Kriegsminister, in addition to holding the Defense Ministry,

[An analysis of conscription, one of the largest elements in Herr Hitler's plans, appears on Page 4 in the first of four articles from Berlin.]

Four U. S. Players Reach Fourth Round In British Amateur

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA, Eng., May 22 (AP)—Four Americans including W. Lawson Little Jr., of San Francisco, the defending champion, today gained the fourth round in the British Amateur golf championship.

The American contingent started the third day's play with six members. The first victim was T. Suffern (Tommy) Taller Jr., of Piping Rock, N. Y., who fell, 2 and 1, before Eric Fiddian, British Walker Cup player of 1932-34 and runner up in the 1932 championship. The other defeated American was Harvey Shaffer of New York, who was accounted for by G. L. Q. Henriques, 3 and 1.

For the second straight day Little won by a margin of 4 and 3, shooting the same 15 holes again in even 4s. Little's opponent today was J. Zacharias.

Capt. A. Bullock-Webster, of Monterey, Calif., and Richard M. (Dick) Chapman and Dan R. Topping, of Greenwich, Conn., joined the defending titleholder in the March to the fourth round.

Bullock-Webster defeated Phil Farley of Canada, 1 up in 19 holes; Topping defeated Ernest Millard 1 up in the morning and T. A. (Dale) Bourne, 4 and 3, in the afternoon, and Chapman took the measure of W. H. Elkins, 5 and 4.

Little's opponent in the fourth round tomorrow morning will be H. G. McCallum of Troon—the same town in Scotland that produced Jim Wallace, who was crushed by the American in the final at Prestwick a year ago.

Stampeded by a crowd of 4000, Cyril Tolley, rotund 1929 champion and second choice, squeezed through a 1-up victory over C. S. Buckley of Blackwell. Leslie Garnett, another home-bred favorite, won more easily, defeating O. J. T. Llewelyn, 4 and 3.

Checks Made By McCormack Shown Foster

Former Securities Investigator Admits Indorsements on Several

Boston Today—

Also saw investors face $21,000,000 loss through C. D. Parker Company—Boston port business make a definite pick-up—Harvard students get Hearst news reels barred from University Theater—Massachusetts lay plans for spending $100,000 to make nation take vacations in this State—Harvard's former President Lowell hook up dripping oarsmen with his stick.

***Foster*—Before Utilities Commission for Hearing**

Another chapter in the sordid story of Massachusetts securities was paraded before five public utility commissioners at a hearing today. Before their eyes and before those of George A. Foster, discharged investigator for the securities division of the utilities department, who seeks reinstatement, dangled eight checks, each for amounts of either $25 or $50 and all signed by Harold L. McCormack, convicted stock swindler. They were made out to George Foster.

The questions were: "Did McCormack give these checks to a securities division prober, and if so, why?"

Ethel C. Lomansey, bookkeeper for the defunct Dill & Company of which McCormack was head, identified the checks as being signed by her former employer. For purposes of record, Mr. Foster acknowledged his endorsement on some of the checks, but on others he demurred. When he demurred there was interjected into the picture an almost fictionlike mysterious "George Foster" described as a "Dapper Dan," known around the race tracks, but missing from the city for several weeks. It was to him, witnesses implied, that some of the McCormack checks were issued.

When this new character entered the plot there also appeared handwriting experts to give their pros, also cons. This means the hearing will probably drag on for several days.

***Securities*—Parker Clients To Lose About $21,000,000**

Luxurious furniture, and ankle-deep rugs do not necessarily make a safe investment house. Many Boston conservative securities buyers sadly shook their heads and told you that today. They face a collective loss of about $21,000,000 in the failure of C. D. Parker & Co. a firm whose "atmosphere and set-up"—it is Attorney General Paul A. Dever speaking—"was planned to attract the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

President Vetoes Soldiers' Bonus; Condemns Printing-Press Currency, But Says Nation's Credit Is Safe

House Is Jammed With Dignitaries to See Unique Spectacle

Speaker Displays No Emotionalism

Voice Is Soft, Persuasive Rather Than Militant as Had Been Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Amid scenes unique in the long history of Congress, President Roosevelt broke precedent today in appearing in person to veto the Patman bonus bill, while the nation listened in to his words by radio.

For two hours prior to his arrival, crowds gathered outside to see the historic event. The House galleries seat only 553 and Joseph Sinnott, who was House doorkeeper when Woodrow Wilson was President, estimated there had been 5000 demands for gallery cards early today. Admission was by card only, obtained from representatives and senators, with one exception of the diplomatic and presidential sections. Sightseers unable to get precious tickets waited outside to watch the President arrive.

Floor Begins to Fill

As the floor of the House chamber began to fill up it presented an animated spectacle. The chamber is a large oblong room with tiers of seats set in semicircles at a gentle slope rising up from the Speaker's dais. The first row of chairs had been reserved for senators.

In front of these, in the well of the chamber, armchairs had been placed individually for members of the Cabinet.

With the crowds outside were scores of veterans who have been quietly gathering in the city for a week. A last flood of telegrams from service men's organizations piled on tables of congressmen as they gathered to hear the President.

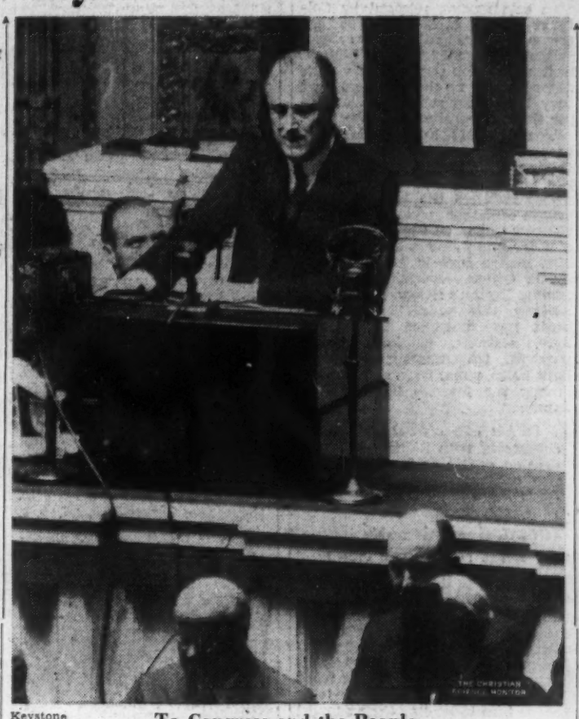
As the Speaker's gavel rapped for the opening prayer at noon, the chamber and galleries were only half full.

Carried by Thunder of Ayes

Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania objected as representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado asked for unanimous consent to stand in recess to hear the President. When the motion was put a thunder of "Ayes!" carried it, but a handful of Republicans yelled a lusty "No!"

In the President's gallery Mrs. Roosevelt appeared dressed in blue with her knitting bag and was immediately surrounded by flashlight photographers. She was accompanied by Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, and Mrs. Daniels,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)



Keystone

To Congress and the People

President Roosevelt as He Appeared in a Previous Personal Address in the Nation's Capitol

Reasoned Argument Is Given in Appearance Before Congress

Failure to Provide Funds Emphasized

Defends Spending Based on Measures Which Help All Classes Equally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—The House of Representatives, as expected, today overrode President Roosevelt's veto of the Patman bonus bill by 322 votes to 98. The main battle, as anticipated, comes in the Senate, where several speeches are expected to precede the final vote.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Undramatic, save for the drama of the first personal delivery of a veto message in American history, unemotional, save for the interplay of vast unleashed forces in the American policy, President Roosevelt at noon today presented to the Congress a measured, reasoned argument against immediate payment of the veterans' bonus.

The President seemed conscious of two great factors: A Congress sensitive to dictation as an Executive for the first time delivered a veto message, and a huge unnumbered radio audience. So he made no attempt to give a "fighting" speech, out of deference to the dangerous susceptibilities of Congress, and, he did not seek to enter into direct competition with either the crack-down or the crooning methods of current radio rabble-rousers.

For All the People

Instead, the Chief Executive gave to Congress and the nation a plain defense of his spending-for-recovery policy in behalf not of a single privileged class but of the whole people. Artfully quoting Senator William E. Borah, who is now in favor of the bonus, the President said: "The soldier of this country cannot be aided except as the country itself is rehabilitated. The soldier cannot prosper unless the people prosper."

The veto message, in its sweeping condemnation of special privilege, seemed to indicate the President's disapproval not only of the Patman bill but of the Vinson bill for direct payment of the veterans, and of any compromise bill.

Although there is still plenty of talk among administration followers in Congress of a compromise, no indication of this could be found in the message. The President placed his ultimate objections solely on the ground of moral obligation to the whole people, and this obligation holds as effectively for a bonus of $1,000,000,000 as one of $2,200,000,000.

United States Credit Safe

The spending President, whose deficit this year—he reminded the Congress — exceeds $4,000,000,000, frankly admitted: "I cannot in honesty assert to you that to increase that deficit this year by $2,200,000,000 will in itself bankrupt the United States. Today the credit of the United States is safe."

But he did assert that payment by the printing-press method "invites an ultimate reckoning in uncontrollable prices and in the destruction of the value of savings, that will strike most cruelly those like the veterans who seem to be temporarily benefited. The first person injured by skyrocketing prices is the man on a fixed income. Every disabled veteran on pension or allowance is on fixed income. This bill favors the able-bodied veteran at the expense of the disabled veteran."

No Preferred Classes

The President summarized the entire argument in this simple fashion:

"A man who is sick or under some other special disability because he was a soldier should certainly be assisted as such. But if a man is suffering from economic need because of the depression, even though he is a veteran, he must be placed on a par with all of the other victims of the depression. The veteran who is disabled owes his condition to the war. The healthy veteran who is unemployed owes his troubles to the depression. Each presents a separate and different problem. Any attempt to mingle the two problems is to confuse our efforts."

Supporting this general thesis, the President gave a host of arguments. After an engaging reference to Representative Wright D. Patman and other sponsors of the bonus bill, and an announcement that he "should like to continue from time to time to act as my own messenger," he began with a full statement of the fundamentals by which the United States sought after the great war to avoid the pitfalls of Civil War veterans' treatment.

Preference in Employment

He described the insurance system, disability aid, help for dependents, presumptions covering disabilities incurred after the war, hospitalization, vocational training, and, finally, preference to this day in employment, public works, CCC and work relief. The total cost to Uncle Sam has already been $7,800,000,000, excluding home or work relief.

On present obligations, by 1945 the Government will have expended, the President said, no less than $13,500,-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Text of President's Message Vetoing Patman Bonus Bill

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's bonus veto message to Congress today follows:

Mr. Speaker: Members of the House of Representatives:

Two days ago a number of gentlemen from the House of Representatives called upon me and with complete propriety presented their reasons for asking me to approve the House of Representatives bill providing for the immediate payment of adjusted service certificates.

In the same spirit of courtesy I am returning this bill today to the House of Representatives. As I told the gentlemen who waited upon me, I have never doubted the good faith lying behind the reasons which have caused them and the majority of the Congress to advocate this bill. In the same spirit I come before you dispassionately and in good faith to give you, as simply as I can, the reasons which compel me to give it my disapproval.

And I am glad that the Senate by coming here in joint session gives me opportunity to give my reasons in person to the other House of the Congress.

Acts as Own Messenger

As to the right and the propriety of the President in addressing the Congress in person, I am very certain that I have never in the past disagreed, and will never in the future disagree, with the Senate or the House of Representatives as to the constitutionality of the procedure. With your permission, I should like to continue from time to time to act as my own messenger.

Eighteen years ago the United States engaged in the World War. A nation of 120,000,000 people was united in the purpose of victory. The millions engaged in agriculture toiled to provide the raw materials and foodstuffs for our armies and for the nations with whom we were associated. Many other millions employed in industry labored to create the materials for the active conduct of the war on land and sea.

Out of this vast army consisting of the whole working population of the nation, 4,750,000 men volunteered or were drafted into the armed forces of the United States. One half of them remained within our American continental limits. The other half served overseas; and of these, 1,400,000 saw service in actual combat.

The people and the Government of the United States have shown a proper and generous regard for the sacrifices and patriotism of all of the 4,750,000 men who were in uniform, no matter where they served.

New Veterans' Policy Established

At the outbreak of the war, the President and the Congress sought and established an entirely new policy, however, in order to guide the granting of financial aid to soldiers and sailors. Remembering the unfortunate results that came from the lack of a veterans' policy after the Civil War, they determined that a prudent and sound principle of insurance should supplant the uncertainties and unfairness of direct bounties.

At the same time, their policy encompassed the most complete care for those who had suffered disabilities in service. With respect to the grants made within the lines of this general policy, the President and the Congress have fully recognized that those who served in uniform deserved certain benefits to which other citizens of the Republic were not entitled, and in which they could not participate.

In line with these sound and fair principles, many benefits have been provided for the veterans.

During the war itself provision was made for government allowances for the families and other dependents of enlisted men in service. Disability and death compensation was provided for casualties in line of duty.

Benefits Changed and Liberalized

The original provisions for these benefits have been subsequently changed and liberalized many times by the Congress. Later generous provisions for veterans who became ill after the termination of the war were written into the statute to help veterans in their claims for disability. As a result of this liberal legislation for disability and for death compensation, 1,140,000 men and women have been benefited.

During the war the Government started a system of voluntary insurance at peace-time rates for men and women in the service.

Generous provision has been made for hospitalization, vocational training and rehabilitation of veterans. You are familiar with this excellent care given to the sick and disabled.

In addition to these direct benefits, Congress has given recognition to the interest and welfare of veterans in employment matters, through veteran preference in the United States Civil Service, in the selection of employees under the Public Works Administration, through the establishment of a veterans' employment unit in the Department of Labor, and through provisions favoring veterans in the selection of those employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Many states have likewise given special bonuses in cash and veterans' preferences in state and local public employment.

Benefited by Public Works Funds

Furthermore, unemployed veterans as a group have benefited more and most effective sense of the term," the latest report of the Imperial Institute declares, "and it is concentrated on questions affecting the livelihood of a wide range of Empire producers."

largely than any other group from the expenditure of the great public works appropriation of $3,300,000,000 made by the Congress in 1933, and under which we are still operating. In like manner the new $4,000,000,000 work relief act seeks to give employment to practically every veteran who is receiving relief.

We may measure the benefits extended from the fact that there has been expended up to the end of the last fiscal year more than $7,800,000,000 for these items in behalf of the veterans of the World War, not including sums spent for home or work relief. With our current annual expenditures of some $450,000,000 and the liquidation of outstanding obligations under term insurance and the payment of the service certificates, it seems safe to predict that by the year 1945 we will have expended $13,500,000,000. This is a sum equal to more than three-fourths of the entire cost of our participation in the World War, and 10 years from now most of the veterans of that war will be barely past the half century mark.

Payments have been and are being made only to veterans of the World War and their dependents, and not to civilian workers who helped to win that war.

In the light of our established principles and policies let us consider the case of adjusted compensation. Soon after the close of the war a claim made by several veterans' organizations that they should be paid some

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

What Does Youth Do With Leisure Time?

Young Workers Show Desire to Improve Themselves in Unemployed Hours—Productive and Cultural Activities Find Eager Applicants for Participation—Finances Chief Bar

Questioning Youth
Fifth of 12 Articles

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"What a business this leisure is becoming!" was the paradoxical comment of the young Office-Manager as he jotted down on his desk pad, "Monday, talk to the gardening group. Tuesday, stenographers' burlesque show. Wednesday, janitors sunset choral program. Thursday, polo." He looked up, "No, I can't give that up," he said, "and I can't do anything on Friday evening because I'm conducting a series of lectures on government and economics. Although we have Saturdays off now, too, I'm taking a course in Greek drama. Guess you'll have to wait for a free evening, if you want me to address your club."

He was really doing too much, his secretary confided as she ushered me out. Now that the firm had shortened the employees' hours and also given them Saturdays off, every kind of recreational and cultural group had sprung into being. She pointed to a chart on the corridor wall. It was almost a replica of other charts which I had seen in community clubhouses, in evening institutions, trade camp headquarters, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., ERA and CCC guidance centers. Classes were to be had, for a remarkably low sum, under expert supervision, at incredibly varied and odd hours, in a multitude of such subjects as swimming, metal work, painting, sewing, bookbinding, hair-dressing, French, economics, and algebra.

Well-Employed Leisure

"Looks like well-employed leisure," I ventured. The young woman nodded assent. "There's so much," she answered, "you really don't know what to choose. At present I'm doing the Saturday sculpture and the vocal courses. Wanted to take them up all my life, but never had the chance in school or college. And when I came here two years ago my working hours were rather long."

"Most of the workers taking advantage?"

"Yes, I think so. Five or six years ago, when I came in to work during summer vacations, the stenographers and clerks talked of nothing but clothes and 'dates.' Though our firm's kept together pretty well, our salaries were cut a little during the first of the depression period and the girls have had less to spend on clothes. Then, most of them have unemployed relatives dependent on them. They aren't so clothes-conscious as they were. And as for 'dates,' their young men can't take them out very often to dances or to theaters or even movies. Some of them have married in the last few years, and they, too, are spending their evenings improving themselves.

One of the girls, while her husband is attending evening law school, takes elementary English. She almost lost her job when the staff was reduced, and realized she needed to know a lot more about sentences than she did. She's worked hard."

Reaping Benefits

In spite of fears expressed by some of the older generation, that more leisure would bring us to no good end, the young employed are, on the whole, reaping marked benefits from their shorter working hours. Even if they are turning out, here and there, an unconscionable pile of strange landscapes, portraits, jewelry, copper trays, pigskin purses, batiks and the various horrors of which the beginners in arts-and-crafts are capable; they are, which is far more important than

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Indian Worms to Spin in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The research worker, the silkworm and the airplane have come to the assistance of the African Gold Coast.

After many unsuccessful attempts Indian silkworms have at last been persuaded to spin their cocoons in other parts of the Empire, it is announced here by the Imperial Institute.

The agricultural department of the Gold Coast felt that the introduction of Indian silkworms would add a new trade to the Gold Coast's list. But attempts at introducing eggs of the Eri moth to the Gold Coast from India had failed on account of the prolonged journey.

So the Gold Coast went to the Imperial Institute and asked for aid. Now the silk spinners have been successfully posted to their new home.

The silkworms were sent post haste from India to England by Air Mail. Then they were packed off in cold storage to Africa. They arrived well and happy and the Gold Coast hopes to gain by their immigration.

"This is team work in the best

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, May 22, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 10
Financial—Pages 14 and 15

Features

Weather 2
Radio Timetable 2
Events Tonight 2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 12
The Home Forum 13
Why Do We Live?
The Week in Boston 17
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Boston Day—Securities, Harvard, Advertising—

(Continued from Page 1)

prudent and careful stock and bond buyer."

Bursting of the Parker bubble is most serious since the famous Ponzi episode following the war, and the Page & Shaw Candy disclosures of five years back. Less than $100,000 apparently will be available in the way of assets of the two firms, Seaboard Utilities Corporation and Railroad Shares Corporation, the shares of which were largely sold to the public through the C. D. Parker Company in Boston.

Disclosures of the loss to investors today climaxed an investigation begun early in April with the suicide of Bowen Tufts, head of the Parker concern.

Mr. Dever said today completion of the Parker investigation will take at least another month. He did not indicate whether criminal proceedings were likely to develop, but did emphasize that the Parker firm probe was only a part of the concerted drive he is making on the long Massachusetts securities front.

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NRA WE DO OUR PART

Port—Bigger Business Marks Report of Week

Up Boston's island-dotted harbor these spring days puff many ships from many lands. More ships and more cargoes docked here last week than during the similar period a year ago.

In cold figures, released by Collector Joseph A. Manyard, th increase in the value of cargoes amounted to $132,000. It brought smiles to Boston shippers, now more eager to build up the Hob port than they have been since gallant clipper ships vanquished the seven seas.

The shippers are banding into groups, drumming up trade, even talking of building new port facilities. Last week the Chamber of Commerce installed the latest teletype system of harbor reporting and daily the new Cape Cod Canal forges into a wider and better entry for ships. Yes, Boston Port is looking up.

The Orient, especially Japan, is finding Boston's welcome attractive. Already this year 16 Nipponese boats have unloaded their wares here. Matches, baseballs, rayon, parasols, tin ornaments, electric light bulbs, paper ware and toys are among the favorite imports from Japan.

[What about foreign imports competing with home industry? asks an article on Page 3, which also explains how international trade helps instead of hinders.]

Harvard—University Theater Bans Metrotone News

Successful in their petition to ban the Hearst Metrotone News from the University Theater in Cambridge on charges of "willful distortion of news" and "misrepresentation of foreign events tending to excite militarism in America," the Harvard Liberal Club and National Students League turn to lending their support to other colleges planning similar moves.

Hearst Metrotone News has already been banned at Williams College according to information gained today, and similar action is being taken at Cornell and Yale.

A petition containing 1273 signatures of faculty members and students in Harvard and Radcliffe resulted in the immediate abolition of the feature in question, it was revealed. Mr. Sumner declared he was given to understand that this signed opinion represents far more than a majority of the opinion of Harvard and Radcliffe.

"Having given the subject careful consideration," he said, "I feel that the best interests of the University Theater demand that the objectionable feature be removed from our program. Consequently, Paramount News will be shown instead, until further notice."

Among the Harvard faculty members who supported the petition were Bruce C. Hopper, assistant professor of government, Max Shepard, instructor in government, William P. Maddox, professor of government, Edward Mason, associate professor of economics, Gordon W. Allport, associate professor of psychology and William J. Bender, assistant dean of the college.

Publicity—State Plans For Spending $100,000

Several keen, alert advertising men huddled about the desk of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook in the State House this morning. They were deciding the methods and superlatives to be used in spending the new $100,000 Massachusetts advertising fund. If they had their way the nation would become definitely "Massachusetts vacation-conscious."

It was only a last minute inclusion of this amount in Governor Curley's budget that made this meeting possible. Massachusetts has lagged in advertising its attractions. But today's meeting left no doubt that the Bay State would make up for lost time.

Indicative of the possibilities was the announcement that Jack Kenyon, of the Kenyon Advertising Agency would handle the advertising. Round-faced pleasant "Jack Kenyon" could point to last week's Byrd welcome as a bit of his advertising handiwork. So hopes ran high at the State House today.

Wise spending of the fund was indicated in the appointment of Secretary Cook's "advertising brain trust." And advertising commission was needed but it would be expensive. Instead the following men were invited to give their services and responded promptly. They are Frank A. Black, advertising director of Filene's, Allyn B. McIntyre, vice-president of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and Bennett Moore, life insurance "ad man."

Lowell—He's Big Help To Capsized Oarsmen

It may have been a pretty girl that passed by on the Charles River bank. At any rate, Samuel Walcott and James Ayer Jr., simultaneously caught crabs with their oars, and on the same side of their frail rowing shell. And over they went, into the coolness that is Charles at this time of year.

Never mind the indignity to a couple of self-respecting oarsmen. The shell had to be carefully maneuvered back to the nearest dock, emptied, and righted. The boys slowly inched the craft toward the bank, helped by another passing oarsman.

They came to a dock hard by, and made ready to climb out. At that point, down came the crooked handle of a gentleman's cane. It fastened onto dripping clothes, and helped the chagrinned oarsmen to climb out.

They looked up. There twinkled the kindly eyes of A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard. Standing in dripping shorts and with sheepish mien, they introduced themselves to the grand man of their university, and thanked him for his able if somewhat professional form of assistance.

Cornell—Scholarships in Engineering Sought

New England college freshmen with engineering bent were examining themselves today to see if they had academic ability and character. If so convinced they could apply for a John A. McMullen $200 engineering scholarship at Cornell University.

Mr. McMullen, native of Connecticut, apprenticed at engineering in Worcester, Mass. First important job was erecting the old Classical High school that city. Later came world-wide recognition for harbor and waterway construction. High light in this work was Manilla harbor in the Philliipnes.

Today Mr. McMullen carries on his devotion to engineering through the 15 scholarships at Cornell which carry his name. One scholarship goes to New England and the others to 14 other sections of the country. Freshmen only are eligible. The requirements, "academic ability and character."

Reed—Portrait at Harvard Stirs Vocabularies

Arch patriots stirred up their vocabularies to provoke a red-baiting campaign, today, over Harvard's hanging of a portrait of John Reed, Communist. But neither Harvard nor its alumni would rise to the bait.

Fulminated Congressman Hamilton Fish: "A deplorable spectacle. I find that the committee presenting the portrait was composed mostly of Communists, Socialists and pink intellectuals, who are trying to undermine our form of government.

"Had they been his friends, and I was one of them, there would be no objection. But they were obviously trying to further the radical cause."

Harvard elaborately said nothing, after its majestic fashion.

Whereupon, it was discovered that one of the Reed classmates on the committee was intimately associated with former President Herbert Hoover, in the writing of several books on social security. The rest of the committee, however, were for the most part radicals of varying hue.

In sum: the committee offered the portrait to honor a man who left his mark upon the times. Harvard accepted in kind. "Let the red-baiters," said the Harvard silence by implication, "make the most they can of that."

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
"Favorite Regiment." March....Ivil
Overture to "Der Freischütz"....Weber
Fifth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms
"Pagliacci," Fantasia.....Leoncavallo
Suite from "A Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Meditation from "Thais".....Massenet
Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz
"Ballet of the Hours," from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli
"Mlle. Modiste," Selection.....Herbert
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes.....Strauss
"Anchors Aweigh".....Zimmerman

Movies

BOSTON—"The Informer." Liam O'Flaherty's story of Irish fanatic. With Victor McLaglen. 10:06 a. m., 1:03, 4, 6:57, 9:54. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."

EXETER—"Shadow of Doubt." 2:18, 5:05, 7:55. "Vanessa."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Edward Everett Horton in Peter B. Kyne's "$10 Raise." Fenway, 12:37, 3:21, 6:05, 8:49. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:46, 5:34, 8:22. "G-Men."

FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45.

KEITH'S—Richard Arlen as a Department of Justice gangster-fighter in "Let 'Em Have It." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—"Baby Face Harrington," with Charles Butterworth as an inoffensive clerk mistaken for a gangster. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:30, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STRAND — "The First World War," actual pictures edited by Laurence Stallings. 1:21, 4:40, 7:59. "The Girl From Missouri."

MODERN — "Great God Gold." Exposure of fraudulent methods of some stock jobbers. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20. "Stolen Harmony."

METROPOLITAN—"Goin' to Town," with Mae West coming east from the ranch country, armed with millions. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Vaudeville with Olga Baclanova.

STATE—Fredric March as Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." With Charles Laughton. 12:05, 2:03, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45. Mickey Mouse. Colored travelog. "Guatemala."

UPTOWN—"The Scarlet Pimpernel." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Traveling Saleslady."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in "Under Pressure." 2, 5, 8. "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "Enchanted April," and "Call Her Savage," with Clara Bow. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY — "Men in White." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "The Young Rajah."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Rainbow Canyon," views of Grand Canyon; Oswald the Rabbit cartoon; Leon Errol comedy. Other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL—Recital by students of the Preparatory Course. Free. 8.

ROSLINDALE COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Free concert. Roslindale Municipal Building, 4220 Washington Street. 8.

ERA OPERA GROUP — Orchestra and Chorus. Condensed version of "Aida." Franklin Square House, East Newton and Washington Streets. Free. 8.

Other Events

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—President of Atlantean Research Society gives final lecture of present Boston series. Subject: "Vibrations." Covers sound, heat, light, radio, etc. Richards Hall, 39 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—The Bishop-Lee dramatic school presents "Berkeley Square." 8:15.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Egyptian Crafts. 11 a. m.

CARROLL J. SWAN MEMORIAL LUNCHEON—Copley-Plaza Hotel. 12:30.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Commencement exercises. Address by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 10:30 a. m.

PAUL REVERE POTTERY SCHOOL—Annual exhibition. 80 Nottinghill Road, Brighton. 9 a. m. to 5. Free.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News.	"The Mail Bag"....	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores.
5:15 Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30 "The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	"Song Pictures"...	School Com. talk.
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	Records; news....	Moose speaker....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Education talk.....	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	Rhythm Roundup'	Jean Brunesco and
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Minute Men talk	his orchestra.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15 "Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30 "Red Davis" sketch..	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45 "Paradise" sketch....	"Easy Aces".....	Bouke Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"One Man's Family,"	Quartet; feature..	Studio recital....
8:15 vocal soloists....	dramatic sk.	Sketch; music.....	Educational talk..
8:30 "House of Glass";	"Call Her Savage,"	Broadway Varieties:	Master of Mystery;
8:45 sketch; orchestra..	"Pageant of Progress";	soloists; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00 "Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	"Presenting Mark	Kardos Orchestra
9:15 Range"; John Charles	night; Fred Allen;	Warnow"; variety	Dramatic sketch...
9:30 Thomas; orchestra..	soloists; players;	Burns and Allen,	Soloists; orchestra
9:45 Evening Journal.....	amateurs; orch...	comedy; orchestra	News Service.....
10:00 "Hits and Bits"; solo-	Guy Lombardo's	Jack Pearl; solo-	Stevens Orchestra
10:15 ists; orchestra.....	Orch.; R. Cortez';	ist; chorus; orch.	Italian veterans..
10:30 Joe Rines and his	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue..	Gene Baker, bari-
10:45 dance orchestra....	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	tone; concert or..
11:00 Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Bergin Orchestra.
11:15 Childs's Orchestra...	Sports; organist...	Weeks's Orchestra	Special sport
11:30 Dramatic sketch by	Keller Orchestra..	Hod Williams and	program from
11:45 local studio.....	The Hoofinghams..	his orchestra.....	Chicago .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; violin, cello and piano recital.
3:30 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk, Gov. James M. Curley, Massachusetts.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, Dorsey Brothers and their orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour; John Barrymore; Molly Picon; Oliver Wakefield; Tom Howard and George Shelton.
8:15 WNAC, "The Railroad Situation in Boston and New England," Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
8:30 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; players; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Mexican Musical Tours: Tony Sarg, speaker; Mercado's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; network concert program.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "Summary," speakers.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: "The Bonus and Inflation," Owen D. Young.

Quincy—Neither Ross Nor Bates Vindicated by Primary

Neither former Mayor Ross of Quincy nor the man who ousted him, stood vindicated today as a result of yesterday's primary election.

Acting Mayor Leo E. Mullin, first to be nominated, is generally reckoned an independent. Former Representative Thomas S. Burgin, second to be nominated, did not concentrate the Ross vote. Russell T. Bates, who headed the group that brought ouster action against Ross, ran third, and was thereby eliminated from the election.

Mullin and Burgin face the voters on June 11.

The Ross vote, it appeared, was scattered. Not much interest developed in the primary, and only about half the registered voters appeared at the polls.

On the verge of untangling the snarl that has trussed the city for weeks, another complication developed. Some said that one candidate on yesterday's ballot was there illegally, since he held another city office which disbarred him from running for Mayor. There was an effort to call the whole election invalid on this ground.

The harassed city appeared to hope for the first solution that would bring peace.

Racing—Suffolk Downs Track Is Taking Form

On a former tin can dump in East Boston the Angelican-titled Suffolk Downs horse track daily takes more form. It will be ready for its first call to post on July 8. Today the legislative committee on legal affairs took another step which may soon start hammers pounding on a second Massachusetts track, probably at Agawam, near Springfield.

The committee favorably reported a bill extending the limit on the number of racing days from 70 to 90. This lengthened season would allow operation of two tracks.

One other point was also cleared up. It concerned the mooted point of whether the clause in the present horse racing tracks within 50 miles of each other applied to tracks outside Massachusetts. The words "within the State" were added.

Both moves came in answer to requests from Governor Curley.

Housing—Youth Gets Chance to Offer Ideas

Housing for the future has today been placed in the hands of America's youth. They are being given an opportunity by the Federal Government to show the Government, the architects, and their parents just the kind of homes they want to live in.

The National Educational Better Housing Contest of the National Housing Administration, being held this week in the 3000-odd counties of the United States, will award a first prize of $1000, a second prize of $500, and so on down the line, to the boy or girl writing the best essay on housing.

Massachusetts counties are holding their finals this week-end and next. The winners of the county contests will compete for a state title and the winners—a boy and a girl—will be sent to Washington for the final national contest.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest to north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature; light to heavy frost tonight.

Massachusetts—Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature; light to heavy frost in west and probably light frost in exposed places in the east portion tonight.

Rhode Island, Connecticut—Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature; probably light frost in exposed places tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate to fresh northwest winds, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	67	Minneapolis	48	74
Bermuda	74	76	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	48	74	New York	56	66
Denver	46	56	Norfolk, Va.	60	60
Helena, Mont.	52	76	Philadelphia	58	68
Jacksonville	72	92	St. Louis	56	72
Kansas City	58	70	San Francisco	52	82
Los Angeles	54	76	Washington	58	70
Miami, Fla.	80	90			

A—8 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 22.
B—Maximum May 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:08 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 3:21 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 87 degrees above zero; minimum 54 above.

Your Favorite Photos Enlarged in Life-Like OIL COLORS 5x7 inches 75¢ Post Paid
Mail this advertisement with any camera film or photo of yourself, mother, father, child, or anyone dear to you. We will make you a beautiful hand painted photo enlargement in oil colors worth $4.00. Originals returned unharmed. Frames 25c extra.
Ver Standig Photos
240 Huntington Avenue, Room 53
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WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JUNE 10

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers*.
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

"I-want-a-dress" series
Filene's BOSTON

"I take large sizes and want a dress for sports wear!"
SIZES 42 TO 50. IN THE NICEST STRIPED SILK.
I like the ascot tie with monogram because it's so youthful. And it's exclusive to Filene's in Boston. The pencil stripes running up and down make me look sizes smaller. Shirred yoke at back, loose comfortable sleeves. Brown, navy, black. FILENE'S Xtrasize shop—sixth floor—Mail and phone orders filled while quantities last. $12.75

LAUNDRY and CLEANSING
• • done the right way
• • will add to your
• • summer pleasures.
Truck Service on North and South Shores
Sunshine Laundry
BROOKLINE BEACON 1790

Mayor Mansfield
WNAC
8:15 P. M. Thursday
Important Statement on Railroad Situation

THERMIQUE
THE HEATERLESS PERMANENT
Albert is creating new summer and beach coiffures, individually styled, with the heaterless Thermique and his other modern permanent waving methods. These custom permanents are only $10 to $20.
Just the Weight of This Little Paper on Your Head Light as a Feather No Chemical Heat
Albert Your Hairdresser
20 NEWBURY ST. BOSTON
Telephone COMmonwealth 0986-0987-7637
Not connected with any other establishment

IVY CORSET CLINGS May Clearance
SALE OF IVY CORSETS
On discontinued models including high-waisted corsets. The values are most unusual.
378 Boylston Street
Between
Arlington and Berkeley Sts.
BOSTON

20% PRICE REDUCTION
DURING MAY TO MARK THE COMPLETION OF OUR 20th YEAR IN BOSTON
Tweed Cape Coats
TAILORED TO ORDER THIS MONTH
$46 and up
A RECORD LOW PRICE
SAVING YOU $11.50 OR MORE DURING MAY
Our Inverness is a smart garment and comfortable to wear a large part of the year. Come in, try on the models, see just how nice they look on yourself, then select the material you like best from 400 of the finest Scotch Tweeds. Conservative Browns and Grays, Pastels, or the gayest of Checks and Plaids, we have them all for your choice. Also white and black.
ROMANES & PATERSON
531 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON
In Copley Square

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Sears OPEN 'TIL 9:30 THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVENINGS
These Are The Last 3 Days
Sears MAY Economy FESTIVAL
OPEN Thursday, Friday, Saturday Until 9:30 P. M.
Hundreds of Unusual Values!

New Sun Chair
*88c
Reg. $1.29
Fancy stripe cover over hardwood frame. Varnished natural color. Back of chair is adjustable.

Camp Chair
*19c
Reg. 25c
Comes in handy for parties and porches. Hardwood frame with a fancy striped seat. Buy several.

Canvas Hammock
*94c
Reg. $1.09
Folds into small package, very light. Durable awning material with fancy painted stripe. End sticks concealed.

Sturdy Chair
*95c
Reg. 98c
Sturdy hardwood frame, nicely varnished. Painted stripe canvas back and seat. Folds to small bundle.

Sale! 72-Inch Roomy Gliders!
8.88 Delivered
Regularly Priced $11.95
Buy yourself one or two of these big, roomy gliders while the price is so low. Selling as fast as we get them in stock. Softly padded cushions on back and seat over a resilient fabric spring. Taped arm and seat valance.

And Special Purchase and Sale
SUN CHAIR
With Footrest and Adjustable Canopy
1.88* *Reg. $2.49*
Comfort and lots of it during your leisure moments. Sturdily built with adjustable canopy and four-position back.

More Adirondack Chairs
Low, smart looking and the type of chair that makes your stay-at-home days and evenings restful. The smooth finish of the hard Douglas fir wood means protection to your clothes. Comes packed in a carton. Easy to put together.
1.19 *Reg. $1.29*

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
BOSTON Park Drive at Brookline Ave.
*Items Also On Sale In
Quincy—1143 Hancock St.
Dorchester—613 Columbia Rd.
Malden—330 Main St.
Waltham—715 Main St.
CAMBRIDGE 1815 Mass. Ave., nr. Porter Sq.

Yale's Gallery of Fine Arts Illustrates American History

Trumbull's paintings formed nucleus of noted collections. Excavations in Near East by archaeological division have added rich finds to Biblical knowledge.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22—Yale University was the first educational institution in the United States to have a museum of art. The history of the Gallery of Fine Arts connects itself not only with the history of New Haven, that busy industrial center founded by English Puritans in 1638, but also with that of the whole country.

Col. John Trumbull, an aide of General Washington in the Revolutionary War, spent the latter part of his life as a portrait painter and historian on canvas of the events in which he took part. It was Colonel Trumbull, who, being like many other cultivated gentlemen of the period an excellent amateur architect, designed the gallery, which was named after him and was built to house his own works, in 1832.

This purchase of his paintings formed the real nucleus of the museum, although the university's collection dates back to 1718, when Elihu Yale presented the "Collegiate School of Connecticut," as the college was then called, with a portrait of George I, King of England, painted in the workshop of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The story of the university's developing interest in art is romantically colored by individual adventure and enterprise.

Art Event in 1868

It is easy to understand why there is such a keen, live atmosphere of "something doing" in both the classrooms and administration offices of the school and the gallery. There has been "something doing" ever since the start.

Special railroad excursion tickets were issued from New London, Norwich and other nearby points to New Haven, in 1868—not for the purpose of attending an intercollegiate football game—but to assist the public in seeing the largest and most important group of Italian paintings, brought to America up to that time. It was the collection of 119 Italian paintings, dating from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, owned by James Jackson Jarves.

In an article in the "Dictionary of American Biography," Prof. Theodore Sizer, associate director of the Gallery of Fine Arts, describes how this "forgotten New Englander," as he has named him, exhausted his fortune and suffered many bitter disappointments before he finally attained his aim, which was, "the diffusion of artistic knowledge and aesthetic taste in America."

The paintings, which had failed to interest either Boston or Harvard critics, came into the possession of the university through what has been acknowledged to be one of the most irregular, yet most brilliant strokes of business on record.

Jarves, embarrassed financially, agreed to deposit the paintings, as security for a loan, for a period of three years, in the School of Fine Arts building. Unable to pay off this mortgage, he permitted the sale of the pictures at auction in 1871. The university made the only bid. Most popular among these paintings perhaps is Piero di Cosimo's "Lady with a Rabbit."

Rich in works of fifteenth century Sienese masters, the Yale collection includes fine specimens by Sassetta, Neroccio, Girolamo di Benvenuto and others. Of the Florentines, there are works of Botticelli, Paolo di Stefano and Pollaiuolo.

This museum is renowned for its early American collections. The Mabel Brady Garvan Collection, consisting of thousands of valuable pieces of furniture, prints, pewter, portraits and other works, is one of the most important groups of Americana ever brought together under one roof. Supplemented by many additional gifts of Francis P. Garvan '97, it covers the entire field of Early Americana.

Wealth of Material

There are finely-wrought cupboard, desks, chairs, tables, clocks, chests, highboys, by such artist-craftsmen as Samuel McIntire, Eli Terry and Duncan Phyfe. There are silver tankards, teapots, pitchers, caddies, sauce-boats, bowls and casters by Cornelius Kierstede, Abraham Dubois, Jacob Hurd, Peter Van Dyck, Paul Revere.

There are prints, china, textiles, etchings, coins—a wealth of material eloquently expressive of the cultural growth of New England from the time of the earliest settlers to recent years.

Priceless contributions to art have resulted from the excavations in the Near East, undertaken during the past eight years by the Yale archaeological division.

Conceived primarily as a laboratory for the Yale students of the School of Fine Arts, and for undergraduates and graduate students, the gallery is also designed, in the words of the director—Prof. Everett V. Meeks—for the training of "an intelligent public composed of people who will know about the arts, will understand and appreciate them, and thus lead richer lives."

Upper Left: Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale. Lower Left: By a Staff Photographer

Rare Treasures Housed in Museum at New Haven

The Enameled Brick Lion (Upper Left) Is From the "Procession Street" of Nebuchadnezzar's Rebuilt Babylon. At the Right Is the Famous "Portrait of a Lady Holding a Rabbit," by Piero di Cosimo. Lower Left—Gallery of Fine Arts Building

This is the seventh of a series of articles dealing with notable museums throughout New England. Articles will appear on the two following Tuesdays. Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover will be discussed on May 28, and the Worcester Art Museum on June 4. The first six articles appeared on March 16, April 1, 23 and 30, May 7, and 14.

Lack of Automatic Fire Alarm Explains Boston's Fatal Blaze

Deputy Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope today summarized his investigation of fire-swept ruins at 353 Marlboro Street, Boston, in four words, "No automatic fire alarm."

More than $25,000 worth of property was burned and five fatalities resulted from the recent conflagration that struck the four-story dwelling at Marlboro Street.

"It never would have happened," said Deputy Pope, "if the place had been equipped either with an automatic fire signal or a sprinkler system at negligible cost compared to the value of the furnishings which such equipment would have safeguarded."

The fire expert spoke to a small group of fire inspectors. But the import of his words was intended to reach all owners of Boston's famous old three and four-story dwellings set into blocks and separated from each other by brick walls, similar to the homes that line Marlboro Street.

Built Around Staircases

These houses, according to Deputy Pope, are like chimneys built around wooden staircases with an opening at the roof which creates a draft. A fire starting in the basement, he said, can sweep to the top in several minutes unless quickly detected. Dwelling-house fires are frequently the result of spontaneous combustion, the expert added, and more often a consequence of the careless use of matches and cigarettes.

The installation of automatic fire signals, the mechanism of which goes into action when affected by excessive heat, automatic sprinklers and conveniently located fire extinguishers was recommended by Deputy Pope as more important than fire insurance. Property owners, he said, would not think of being without insurance which provides financial reimbursement for what is lost. The equipment he proposed would prevent the loss of lives and property.

The Marlboro Street fire was typical of many that confront the inspectors. Spontaneous combustion taking place in rags saturated with cleaning fluids in the cellar generated heat through the walls which suddenly burst into flames all over the house. Fear played its usual part as panic-stricken occupants were said to have leaped to the ground when they easily could have followed along an iron fire escape fronting the fourth floor to neighboring homes in the same block.

A Major Fire Problem

These old Boston homes constitute one of the city's greatest fire problems. The co-operation of the public is essential, Deputy Pope insisted, if the needless sacrifice of property and lives to fire is to be halted. During the last five years, fire losses in Boston have been reduced almost one half, according to the deputy chief. That is because of fire regulations for the construction of new buildings and the increased powers given to the Fire Commissioner to enforce his prevention proposals in industrial plants and in large family dwelling houses.

The authority of the commissioner is limited, however, in preventing fire hazards in single- and double-family houses. The people do not realize that the fire department is equipped with 50 special inspectors and five officers wholly at the service of the public in safeguarding their property against fire, said Deputy Pope.

By arrangement, the inspectors will visit homes regularly and help to educate property owners on how to conduct themselves in the event of fire and more particularly on how to prevent fires from occurring.

DELICIOUS BANANA SHORTCAKES WITH DRAKE'S CAKES

Much Progress Is Being Made In Regaining Boston's Trade

Boston Harbor is looking up. Descendants of the Yankee traders who built New England into the world's busiest commercial clearing house a century ago are today churning into awakened activity determined to regain the section's pre-eminent position.

Along Boston's water front from dingy two-by-four structures of ancient vintage to modernistically furnished suites in skyscrapers, thought is turned toward building up Boston's port business. And it is being done. Indications are daily given of augmented activity, more ship arrivals, and broader extent of cargoes.

The new, 1935 race for trade has all the flavor and romance of the early clipper ship days. For Boston is not alone in its pursuit of a bigger share of world shipping. Every port in every nation has its hopes set high.

One Serious Obstacle

But Boston has one serious obstacle to overcome. That is the popular conception of international trade with its consequent imports as being harmful to American industry and labor. Much is heard in the way of protest against Japanese textile importations, against electric light bulb shipments, and against all the multitude of merchandise which piles high daily on Boston wharves.

"But what," ask Boston shipping men today, "of the other side of the story? Suppose all imports stopped. What would happen?"

Well, that is the thing the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, an organization embracing virtually all the principal shipping men of the city, would like to have cleared up.

If imports stopped, they say, the whole question of employment would assume larger and more serious proportions. There are many occupations which would be adversely affected.

What Would Happen?

Should imports cease, thousands would be thrown out of work, shipping men claim, not only in the rubber and automobile industries but in steel works, the paper industry, canning factories, communications, textiles and many other groups. Wholesalers, retailers, advertising men, salesmen, printers, railroad men, and a host of others would be indirectly, if less seriously, affected.

Most conservative computation of workers directly involved in industries that depend upon imports for their operations is placed at not less than 3,000,000 by the Foreign Commerce Club. These workers receive more than $3,000,000,000 annually in wages. But these figures would have to be trebled if affiliated industries that would be unable to go ahead due to closing of original industries were considered, the club officials point out.

While the United States has less than 6 per cent of the world's land area, and a little more than 6 per cent of the world's population, the successful operation of American industry requires 65 per cent of the world's production of rubber; half the world's shipments of tin; more than half of all the platinum sold; three-fourths of all nickel that comes into the world's market and 8 per cent of all silk produced.

Money Does Not All Go

Manufactured goods pouring into the country brings to view the agitation about Japanese competition and "buy American" movements while one visualizes the money spent for such products going directly abroad.

But shipping men see a different slant to that argument. When an imported article is purchased, a large part of the price is circulated in the United States, to pay both labor and profit. It pays for dock labor, warehousing, trucking, accounting, selling, transportation, wholesaling and retailing of the article and the Foreign Commerce Club has delved into the subject to find that in many cases from 66 to 80 cents out of each dollar spent for an imported article is taken to pay these bills to Americans. The small balance represents the cost abroad, says the club.

Every import of every kind actually provides labor and profit after it arrives in this country, avers the club. "The whole world contributes in some measure to our welfare. Varied and manifold as are our resources, it is necessary only to look beneath the surface of our daily existence to see how dependent we are upon imports."

Hungarians Protest Mexican Persecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Rotarians in Hungary are vigorously protesting against alleged persecution of churches in Mexico and threaten to boycott the proposed Rotary convention in Mexico City this year.

Hungary's Debrecen Club is also appealing to the Central Committee of Rotary in Europe to support its view.

The Rotarians are a strong social force in Hungary.

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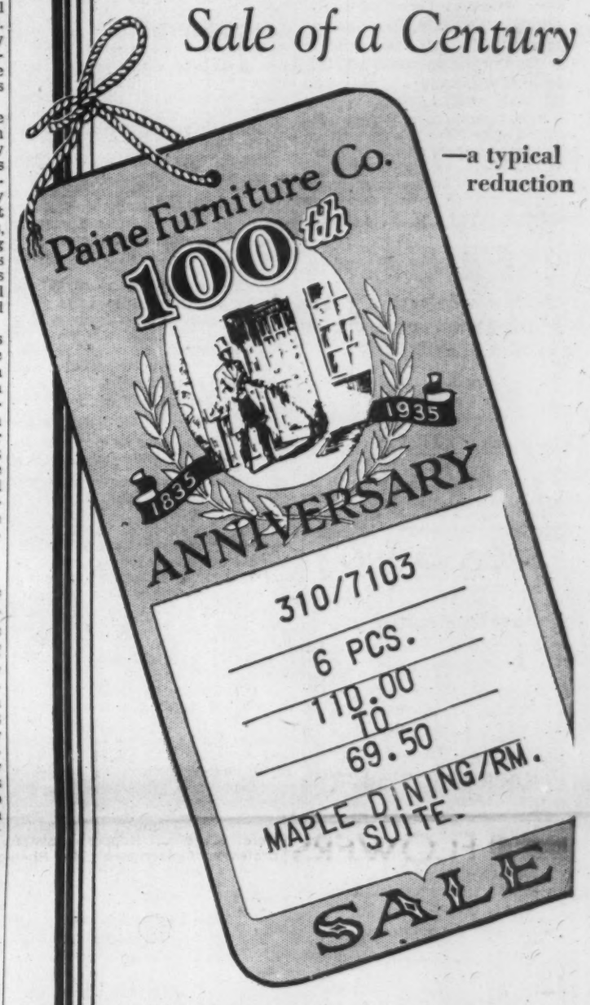

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Europe Weighs Reichsführer's Foreign Policy as Stated to Reichstag

Hitler Offers Nonaggression Pacts to Chief Neighbors In 13-Point Speech to Reichstag

(Continued from Page 1)

anachronism." He also asks what is the precise bearing of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact on the Locarno Treaties—evidently being unprepared to believe the two documents are compatible until he receives official assurance.

Herr Hitler himself signified his full acceptance of the Locarno commitments and of the demilitarized zone, which, although "an unheard of imposition upon a sovereign state" and imposed by Versailles, had nevertheless been voluntarily reaffirmed by Germany at Locarno.

He was insistent that any commitments voluntarily undertaken would be loyally observed, and he appeared to include territorial clauses of the Versailles Treaty in that category. He further offered to take up negotiations for a Western Air Locarno immediately.

Blows at Versailles

On the other hand, he showed no sign of relenting on the subject of the Eastern Assistance Pact. The reason that Germany would withhold assistance, he said, is that there is sometimes a danger that internal upheveals may be ascribed to external causes, and it is therefore necessary to define precisely what is meant by noninterference.

Herr Hitler, in further reference to inequities of the peace settlement, declared that Germany would never return to Geneva until the Covenant is separated from the Treaty of Versailles. Here again difficulties are expected, since France regards the League as an integral part of the peace system established at Versailles.

Last night's Reichstag, the fifth since this Assembly was elected on Nov. 12, 1933, gave its first official welcome to eight new Saar representatives. It also heard Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, announce that full details of the new military conscription law have already been sanctioned by the Cabinet.

Conscription Law

According to this law, published today, all German men between 18 and 45 years are liable for military service, and in case of war every German woman is also liable for service to the Fatherland. Men will be called to the colors on completion of their twentieth year and will serve for one year in active service, after having been in the Labor Service Corps, which has been made preliminary to military service for all.

Among other conditions laid down in this new law, Aryan ancestry is a condition of acceptance for active military service, and future Reichswehr men are forbidden to marry non-Aryans. Non-Aryan service in war will be subject to a new special regulation.

Soldiers will not be allowed to take part in politics during active service, not even to be members of a political party. They will have no vote at elections, must seek permission before joining any society and permission to marry.

Long-Term Project

"If the Germany of today favors peace," Herr Hitler said, "it favors it neither out of weakness nor cowardice. . . . We decry every war for the subjugation of foreign peoples.

"Germany of today is immersed in the tremendous work of repairing its domestic damages. None of our subjects of a factual nature will be completed before 10 or 20 years. None of our tasks of an ideal nature can find its fulfillment before 50 or even 100 years.

"What else could I desire but quiet and peace?"

Declaring the present "veritable mania of collective co-operative effort the spiritual property of the former American President, Woodrow Wilson," Hitler said the Versailles Treaty pronounced the death sentence upon "the collective, co-operative efforts of nations."

In that treaty, he declared, "there was put a classic occasion according to victors and vanquished, in place of equal rights, differentiation between those entitled to rights and those without rights."

Allies Fail to Disarm

After his denunciation of the Versailles Treaty, he said:

"Not only did other nations not disarm but, on the contrary, they completed and improved and thereby raised their armament extraordinarily. . . . What was done not only ran counter to the intentions of President Wilson but also, according to the opinion of the most prominent representatives of the other side, violated the obligations of the Versailles Treaty to which they had affixed their signatures. For this there was no excuse."

Germany will not put forward any plan for peace, Der Führer declared, because "it is almost purposeless to advance constructive plans if their rejection may be regarded as certain."

Against Discrimination

"Had my constructive plan of 300,000-man armies been accepted," he added, "many worries today would be less formidable and many burdens lighter."

He was bitterly sarcastic in his comment on those who would see in Germany's armaments cause for fear of war and in other nations' armaments reason to hope for peace.

"If armaments threaten peace," he declared, "then they do this in the case of all states. . . . It will not do for one group of states to represent their armaments as olive branches of peace but the armaments of Germany as a scourge of the devil.

"A tank is a tank; a bomb is a bomb," he shouted.

Security Sought

Germany nevertheless is willing, the Führer said, to sign nonaggression pacts with all her European nations save Lithuania, "not because we want war there (with Lithuania) but because we cannot enter into a political agreement with a state which disregards the most primitive laws of human society. . . .

"Germany has nothing to gain from any European war, since we crave freedom and independence. . . . We are ready, through nonaggression pacts, to heighten that feeling of security from which we also profit."

The National Socialist leader refused, however, as he had often refused before, to consider pacts reinforced through obligations of mutual assistance "which, from the viewpoint of our philosophy, as well as politically and collectively, are impossible for us."

Military Alliances

Attacking the "military alliance" between France and Russia as introducing an element of League insecurity into "the only clear and really valuable mutual treaty of security of Europe, namely the Locarno Pact," he said.

"In the conclusion of pacts of assistance that have become known to us, we see a development which differs in no way from the formation of the former military alliances."

He said flatly Germany would not join any general security system which might compel National Socialists to fight on the side of Communism, because in so far as Bolshevism "also drags Germany within its scope, we are its bitterest and most fanatical enemies."

Highlights in Hitler's Speech

Thirteen-Pointed Foreign Policy

By the Associated Press

Striking sentences from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's enunciation of a 13-point foreign policy follow:

1. "The Reich Government rejects the Geneva resolution of March 17. . . . This new discrimination . . . rendered it impossible for the German Government to return to this institution before the conditions for a really legal status had been created. . . .
2. "The German Government will unqualifiedly respect the other articles (of the Versailles Treaty, excepting the military clauses) which refer to arrangements by which the nations are to live together, including the territorial clauses. . . .
3. "The German Government has the intention of signing no treaty which she deems unfulfillable.
4. "The German Government is at all times ready to participate in collective co-operation for securing the peace of Europe.
5. "The German Reich Government is of the opinion a new building-up of European co-operation cannot take place within the forms of one-sidedly imposed conditions.
6. "The German Reich Government is ready in principle to conclude nonaggression pacts with its individual neighbor states and to supplement these by those provisions which aim at isolating belligerents and localizing war areas.
7. "The German Reich Government is ready to supplement the Locarno Pact by agreeing to an air convention. . . .
8. "The German Reich Government has announced the extent of the reconstruction of the German Army. Under no circumstances will it depart therefrom.
9. "Germany is ready to participate actively in any effort for drastic restriction of unrestricted arming. . . . It should be possible to stop the bombing of civilians.
10. "The German Government is ready to agree to every limitation leading to abandonment of the heaviest weapons which are especially suitable for aggression.
11. "Germany declares herself ready to agree to the delimitation of the caliber of artillery and guns on dreadnoughts, cruisers and torpedo boats, . . . to adopt any limitation on naval tonnage and finally to agree to the limitation of tonnage of submarines or even to their abolition.
12. "The German Government is of the opinion that all attempts effectively to lessen tension between individual states through international agreements . . . are doomed to failure unless suitable measures are taken to prevent poisoning of public opinion. . . .
13. "The German Government is ready at any time to agree to an international agreement which will effectively prevent and make impossible all attempts to interfere from the outside in affairs of other states."

Other Pungent Paragraphs

Additional striking excerpts from Herr Hitler's address, which lasted two hours and fourteen minutes, follow:

Democracy Asserted

"I frequently hear from Anglo-Saxon countries expressions of regret that Germany has departed from those principles of democracy which in those countries are held particularly sacred.

"This opinion is entirely erroneous. Germany, too, has a "democratic" constitution. The present National Socialist Government also has been appointed by the people and feels itself responsible to the people. . . .

"Germany has no intention of arming to the skies. We believe that if the people of the world would unite jointly in destroying all their fire, gas and explosive bombs, this would be a cheaper affair than destroying each other.

After the War

"After four years disastrous war, a dictated peace left us with a situation which can be summed up as follows:

"The nation had surplus labor capacity, it was short of the necessities of life, food and raw materials. The foreign markets available to us were too small and were getting smaller. The result thereof was paralyzed industry, annihilated agriculture, ruined bourgeoisie, devastated trade, terrific debt burden, shattered public finances, six and a half million registered unemployed. . .

"Some time the course of the World War and its sequels will be recognized as classical refutation of the naïve view unfortunately held by many statesmen before the war that the welfare of European states is best served by the economic destruction of another. . . .

No Germanizing Abroad

"It is not our desire or intention to take away the nationality, culture or language of any people or Germanize them by force. . . .

"None of our (the National Socialists') practical plans will be completed before 10 or 20 years to come; none of our idealistic objects will come to fulfillment in 50 or perhaps 100 years. . . . What could I wish but peace and quiet? . . . Germany needs and wills peace! . . .

"I could have signed 10 treaties, but that would not have the weight of the declaration made to France at the time of the Saar plebiscite. . . . I believe that with this solemn declaration a quarrel of long duration between two nations really ought to be ended. . . .

Back to Wilson

"For some time . . . the world has lived in a veritable mania of collective effort, collective security, collective obligation, etc. . . . In addition to many rights the victor states of the Versailles Treaty also arrogated to themselves the right to define without contradiction what constitutes collective co-operation and what does not constitute co-operation. . . .

"The present-day idea of collective co-operation of nations is essentially the spiritual property of the American President, Woodrow Wilson. The policies of the period before the war were rather more determined by the idea of alliances of nations brought together by common interests. Rightly or wrongly, this policy at one time was made responsible for the outbreak of the World War. . . .

Versailles' Dictation

"When in the year 1919 the Peace of Versailles was dictated to the German people, the death sentence was thereby pronounced on collective co-operation of peoples. . . .

"While Germany loyally fulfilled the obligations of the treaty dictated to her, the so-called victory states failed to fulfill what the treaty obliged them subsequently to fulfill. . . . Not only have these other states not disarmed, but, to the contrary, they have in the most extraordinary manner completed, improved and thereby increased their armaments. . . .

Failure to Disarm

"Inasmuch as hitherto not only the fulfillment of the obligations of other states had failed to materialize, but also all proposals for limitation of armaments had been rejected, I as leader of the German nation considered myself obligated before God and my conscience, in view of the formation of new military alliances and after receipt of notification that France was proceeding to the introduction of the two-year term of service, now to re-establish Germany's equality which had been internationally denied her. . . .

"It is said Germany is threatened by nobody; there's no reason why Germany should rearm at all. Why did not the others then disarm? From disarmed Germany they had nothing to fear. . . .

Security and Equality

"Germany refuses to be regarded and treated for all time as a second class or inferior nation. . . . None of us wants to threaten anybody but we all are determined to obtain the security and equality of our people. And this equality is the first condition for practical collective co-operation."

British Officials Charged With Owning Stock in Munitions Firms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—"According to returns in Somerset House, Sir John Gilmour, Home Secretary, is still shown so lately as April 16, 1935, as holding 3066 ordinary shares in Vickers", (Great Britain's largest arms manufacturers), Mr. W Arnold-Forster told the Royal Commission on the private manufacture of and trade in arms at its resumed sitting here today.

The speaker also declared that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, held 25 ordinary Vickers' shares on that date.

For National Council

Mr. Arnold-Forster was putting the case against the private manufacture of arms on behalf of the National Peace Council and 26 other British organizations.

According to the speaker, between October, 1932, and the early months of 1934, the Daily Mail followed by the allied Daily Mirror, was conducting a campaign in favor of a large increase of the British air force. Between Oct. 2, 1933, and March 31, 1934, market prices of the shares of the six principal companies making aircraft had, according to the speaker, appreciated on the average by 70 per cent.

Mr. C. R. Fairey, chairman of the Fairey Aviation Company, the speaker went on, supported this campaign in an interview in the Daily Mail, Jan. 5, 1934.

Returns at Somerset House dated Jan. 12, 1934, show that at the time the Daily Mirror newspapers held 4000 shares in the Fairey Aviation Company.

Socially Injurious

The council, which the speaker represents, is convinced that the motive of private profits affords a stimulus to armaments production which is socially injurious. Furthermore as long as national armaments are required their supply should be limited and regulated under thorough supervision, he declared. The council and its affiliated organizations also indorse the proposition that the state should assume direct responsibility for completing the manufacture of all casualty-producing weapons. In their view this suppression of manufacture by private enterprises should not wait upon general agreement in all arms-producing countries, though it should be carried out within a system of international supervision such as the American plan would provide.

Britain to Build More Planes In Newest Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—Mr. Stanley Baldwin, president of the council, welcomed in the densely crowded Commons tonight, on behalf of the British Government and people, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech of last night as pointing to a hope that limitation of armament might after all be eventually adopted.

Reports of a new security and disarmament conference as the outcome of Herr Hitler's speech, however, are regarded here as premature.

Considerable clarification of his proposals must take place through ordinary diplomatic channels before any such step could advantageously be taken, it is held. Though it is agreed there are many favorable factors in the speech, it is regretfully admitted his unequivocal refusal to reduce the number of effectives of the German Army is bound to be resented in France.

Air Parity

This fact alone makes any immediate action for a new disarmament conference unlikely in the opinion of informed circles.

Meanwhile, accepting Herr Hitler's own statement of what Germany is doing in air rearmament, Mr. Baldwin said, Britain must immediately—in order to enable it to carry out its commitments effectually—take steps to insure parity. This parity he placed at 1500 first line airplanes with training arrangements and production organization to correspond. This would be additional to any air force in the Far East.

Sympathetic Attitude

Mr. Baldwin promised sympathy and candor toward Germany in considering, in consultation with other powers, all the very important points that have been raised. He was listened to in tense silence on what all political parties recognize as an occasion of utmost gravity. There was no suggestion of any difference of opinion while he was speaking, and the only demonstration that occurred was of deep assent when he referred to his own sorrow that 2000 years after the events of Galilee it should be necessary for civilized nations to be considering protecting themselves from the terrors of air attack.

Paris Press Receives Hitler's Assurances With 'Grain of Hope'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 22 — Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's 13-point program on foreign policy leaves the European situation essentially unchanged, according to French opinion as reflected in the press today.

Diplomatic circles here are more optimistic than Paris papers. They feel the speech will lead to the reopening of negotiations with the Reich, but fail to see that the Führer's program offers a solid basis for the successful outcome of these negotiations.

French objections to Herr Hitler's pacific appeal may be reduced to three fundamental points.

First, Germany offers a verbal assurance that she is ready to enter a system of collective security, but rejects the vital element of mutual assistance, without which, in French eyes, any collective pact loses much of its effectiveness.

Second, Germany offers peace and territorial security through nonaggression pacts to France in the West, while she withholds them in the East from Lithuania and possibly Russia; whereas for France peace remains indivisible.

Third, Germany's affirmation of its willingness to conclude an arms convention, but on an equality basis, and to limit certain heavy offensive weapons, is unsatisfactory, since France feels the Reich, with its immensely superior industrial equipment, could quickly construct more if it desired, thus putting France at a distinct disadvantage.

Frankly, therefore, French opinion is not yet ready to take Herr Hitler's pacific assurances at face value. Nevertheless, official circles admit the speech represents a certain favorable evolution toward co-operation and furnishes a better—though far from perfect—basis for resuming negotiations.

Geneva Feels Hitler Aids Disarmament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 22 — When the League Council resumed its deliberations on current matters today, everyone was preoccupied by repercussions of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's declaration on German foreign policy.

From the angle of the League it would appear that Der Führer has plainly and logically stated conditions which should eventually render possible Germany's co-operation with international institutions, and particularly should make disarmament a feasible proposition.

Observers are equally interested in the issue raised by Herr Hitler in a form which does not permit evasion—whether other nations will meet his offer of almost unlimited qualitative and quantitative disarmament.

The League, moreover, cannot but welcome the new denunciation of barbarous methods of aerial warfare. No less desirable is the agreement advocated by Herr Hitler to prevent poisoning public opinion, now systematically undertaken in most countries. Suppression of heavy artillery and tanks are proposals which naturally find favor among disarmament workers. After all, it is agreed that tanks do not become instruments of peace on one side of a frontier and war engines on the other.

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Reich's Conscript Law Affects Men 18 to 45

German conscription of an army including 36 divisions—in that brief statement is summed up Berlin's revolt against military clauses of Versailles. The situation is discussed in four articles, of which the first follows.

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 22—Germany's announcement to the world of its decision to increase the Reichswehr, or standing army to 36 divisions, was given practical effect yesterday with the start of military conscription under a new law affecting men from 18 to 45.

Such a denunciation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty has caused a great stir, abroad as well as at home. Germany was naturally much concerned with the reception it would receive from the "Principal Allied and Associated Powers," since the only effective answer could be either an open acknowledgment of this "equal status in arms" or definite measures for continuing the discrimination against this country, established in 1919. Such measures meant in practice sanctions of one kind or another, military, financial or economic.

But this country has convinced itself, last March, that it could wait no longer for its military equality with the other Great Powers. It also considered the time chosen as opportune, since there appeared the danger that any agreement reached on the basis of the London communiqué of February 3, would start from Germany's military strength as laid down in the Versailles Treaty, as a basis of negotiation.

National Dignity

Further, it was here thought unlikely that England, France and Italy, the powers particularly concerned, would take joint action against Germany, as that implied either armed intervention or economic sanctions which England, in particular, was unwilling to support. The impossibility of continuing to refuse to a state of 65,000,000 people the military forces deemed essential to its conception of national honor, Germany believes has long been apparent to the whole world. In consequence, when it announced its equality, this country maintained it was only registering a fact long accepted by men of justice everywhere.

In adopting this attitude, the National Socialist Government continued the policy laid down by its predecessors and mentioned time after time in statements by German statesmen. Thus, when Freiherr Constantine von Neurath, Foreign Minister, declared in the summer of 1933 that his Government had "the right and duty to provide for the equality and security of its own people, according to its own judgment and without hisitation or false scruple, if no general disarmament is reached," he was repeating what the late Gen. Kurt von Schleicher had said in 1932. And the Hilter regime has made it clear from the beginning that this was its policy.

Internal Developments

Germany's decision to build up its military, naval and air forces, important as it is internationally, is even more so as an indication of internal developments in the Third Reich. It marks the restoration to its leading place in the nation's thought of the tradition which, for the first 14 postwar years, was kept very much in the background by the liberal and democratic elements then ruling this country.

"The spirit of Potsdam," "the true German spirit," it is now felt, has room in which to expand and entrench itself. For the desire to eradicate "the shame and indignity of Versailles" was but the reverse side of the medallion, the face of which expressed the longing to perpetuate the national tradition of armed defense.

The Versailles Treaty, following Napoleon's example in the Peace of Tilsit, sought to destroy the effectiveness of the German army by limiting its size. The last treaty went further than that of 1807, and abolished conscription. Napoleon's experiment achieved so little, that Gen. von Blücher commanded at Waterloo a Prussian army which Gen. von Scharnhorst had reconstructed in the intervening eight years.

Changes Since 1919

Today, military experts will admit that the 1919 treaty has not fared much better. Germany, according to its terms, was permitted an army of 100,000 men, including 3718 officers the former enlisted for 12 years, and the latter for 25. The ratio of infantry to cavalry, which was formerly eight to one, now became seven to three. Equipment and effectives were carefully defined, and heavy artillery, tanks, military aircraft, chemical warfare, a general staff, etc., were forbidden to the new army.

Since it was converted into a voluntary force, the postwar Reichswehr also meant increased expenditure in relation to its size, as compared with the prewar army. The army estimates for 1932 approximated very closely to those of 1912, even though the numbers serving were much fewer.

But all these decisions were based upon conditions pertaining in 1919. Military strategy has considerably changed in the interval. The modern soldier must be a trained technician, and Germany has prepared its new army with this fact ever in view. The result is that when the Third Reich decreed military conscription, it already possessed an army of picked men, each of whom could become a commissioned or noncommissioned officer in a bigger Reichswehr or a militia.

With Shovels for Guns, With Labor for an Objective

German Tourist Office

Hitler Saluting a Section of the Labor Service Corps Passing in Review

With Military Precision, These Germans March, Drill and Work, Handling Shovels as if They Were Rifles. Under the New Conscription Law, Many of Them Will Be Given Regular Weapons

Exhibit of Cradles Draws Genoa Throngs

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—A picturesque exhibition of cradles, designed as a tribute to motherhood, was held recently in Genoa, attracting considerable public interest.

A large number of cradles from all parts of Italy and from many foreign countries were on view in the palace, once the residence of the Doges of the old Republic of Genoa. There could be seen big and small cradles, of various shape and design, artistic and simple, of mother-of-pearl and of intertwined twigs, tropical cradles that protect infants from mosquitoes, and a large variety of British, Russian, Dutch, Danish, Swiss, Norwegian, Hungarian, Mexican and Lapp cradles.

Patrician families and museums lent cradles of various famous people, and the exhibition was perhaps the most complete of the kind that was ever presented to the public. Appropriate nursery rhymes were sung and played while visitors went from one hall to another to see the exhibits.

Austria Resentful Of Hitler Attitude; Hungary Satisfied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 22—Conclusion of the Danubian pact has been made more difficult by Adolf Hitler's latest pronouncement of policy, it is generally believed here.

The ruling regime deeply resents Herr Hitler's charge that the Austrian Government is maintained exclusively by force, contrary to the will of the people. Herr Hitler's attitude, it is felt, will intensify the determination of the Austrian Government to keep National Socialism here suppressed. All attempts at reconciliation with Right and with Left have failed and the regime is resting on a narrow basis of popular support and must continue to count on private Fascist and Clerical armies. The Government also realizes Herr Hitler's "success" in recent events. An international character have heartened opposition here.

In Hungary Herr Hitler's speech was well received. His advocacy of treaty revision by peaceful means is pronounced admirable, since Hungary's foreign policy coincides almost completely with Herr Hitler's.

Bulgarian public sentiment heartily approves Herr Hitler's declarations.

In Yugoslavia, Herr Hitler's attitude toward Austria and Italy are very acceptable. Yugoslavia is not at all enthusiastic about joining the great anti-German bloc and will certainly refuse to go with Italy against Germany in defense of Austrian independence under the proposed Danubian pact.

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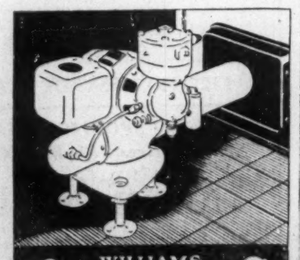

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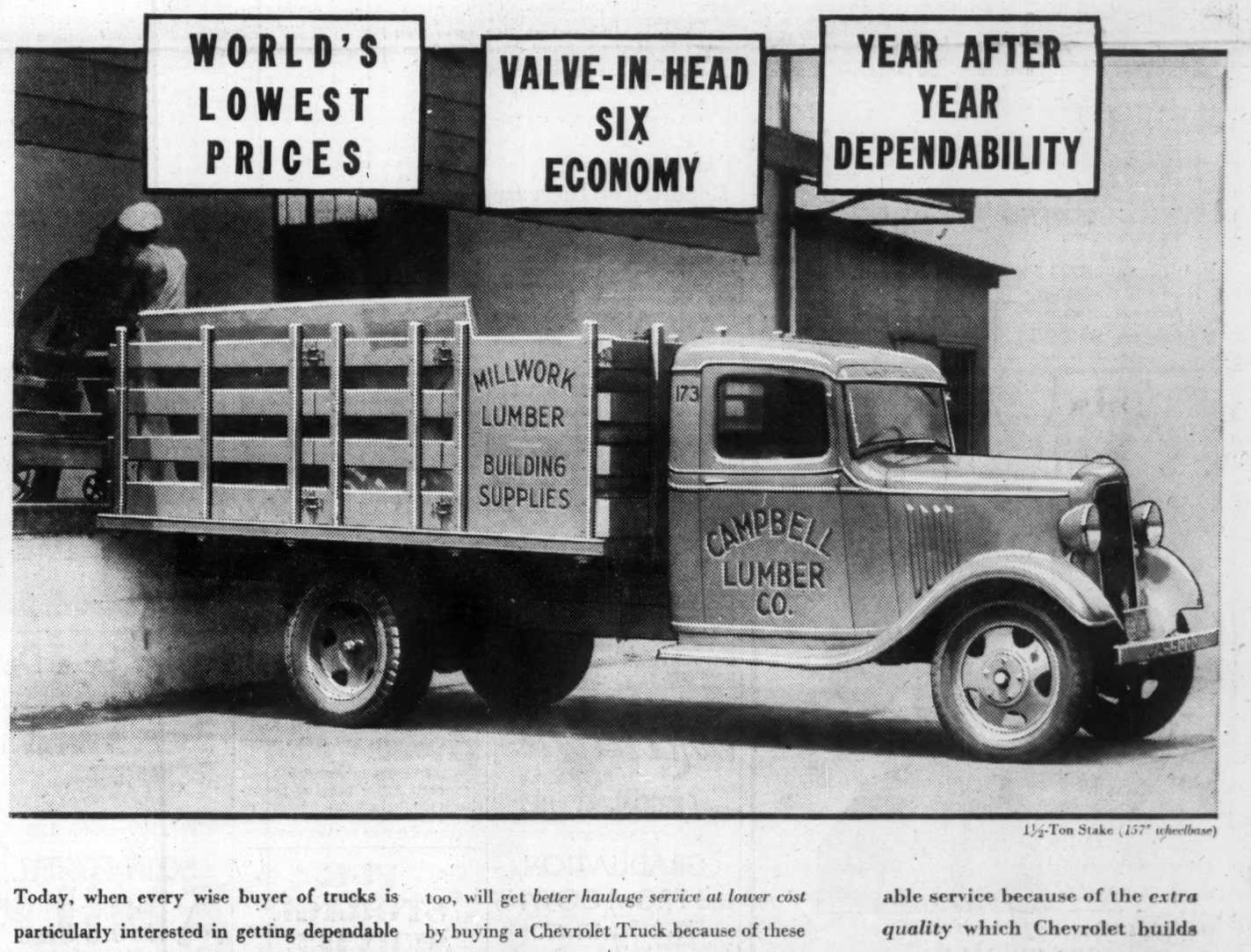

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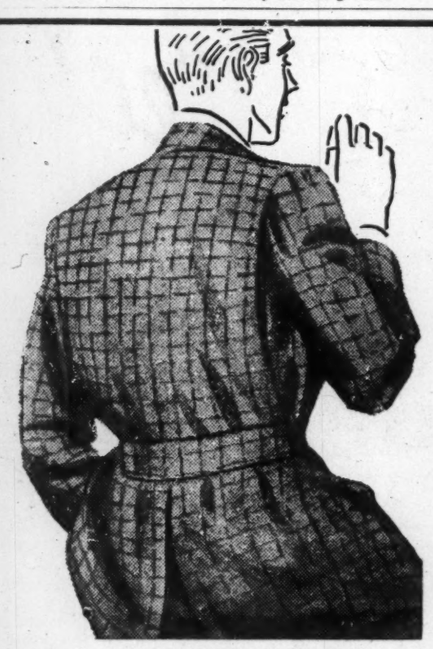
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Senate's Favor Won On President's Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Every one of Mr. Roosevelt's spring planting of "must" bills has now sent out a green shoot in the way of a Senate committee report, save the omnibus banking bill, which still lies dormant in the arid atmosphere of the Glass subcommittee.

Latest of the committee reports is that on the social security bill, which unexpectedly popped up a sprout from the Senate finance committee May 21.

Senate Ahead

Political agriculturists who previously considered this backward season, view the legislative crop more complacently — the drought is broken. In fact, nobody would have supposed a fortnight ago that the Senate could have got on with its work in the way it has. It is ahead of the House. Chances of early adjournment and giving business opportunity to catch its breath are materially enhanced.

Here is the present status of the Roosevelt "must" bills:

1. Work relief bill, with $4,880,000,000 appropriation—passed by both Houses. Crops of work projects already being harvested.

2. NRA extension—Senate passed bill for 8-months extension; House—starts committee hearings Monday. President wants two-year extension, and deadlock between House and Senate is likely.

3. AAA Extension—Senate: Committee has reported; House: Committee has reported.

4. Social security bills—Senate: Committee reported yesterday; House: Passed.

5. Holding companies—Senate: Committee reported this week. House: Being studied by three committees.

6. Banking bill—Senate: In committee. House: Passed.

Bonus and Labor

In addition to the foregoing, the Senate this week got through three contentious matters: it rejected the Long resolution to investigate the Postmaster General; it passed the Patman Bonus; it passed the Wagner Labor Bill.

Though the Senate has been blamed for holding up Roosevelt legislation it is, for the time being, ahead of the House, with only one bill in the incubating committee stage (the Banking Bill), against two in the House (NRA extension, and Holding Companies Bill).

Government Annuity

The social security bill came from the Senate Finance Committee yesterday much more like the original Administration proposal than the bill which the House passed. The provision for a voluntary government annuity system for persons with small incomes has been restored. The proposed social security board would be placed in the Labor Department. Federal aid would be extended to state systems benefiting the indigent blind, with a preliminary appropriation of $3,000,000.

Specifications of state unemployment insurance systems eligible for federal aid would be liberalized, particularly to include the Wisconsin system. Officers and crews of American ships would be made eligible for old-age and unemployment benefits.

In addition to these, a penalty of one-half of 1 per cent per month was voted for overdue taxes on account of unemployment insurance; and second, provision was made that persons over 65 should not receive benefits, in months during which they were regularly employed.

Six Miles an Hour Assured by Fulton In National Canal Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—Robert Fulton, whose steam-propulsion theory made steamboat history, also was engrossed in inland waterway systems that would "give the blessings of water carriage to every district in America," it was revealed here today.

In the files of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company, a 139-year-old letter written from London to Thomas Mifflin, then Governor of Pennsylvania, made public by J. V. Hare, secretary to the Reading Company, tells of the inventor's scheme for waterways by which boats, "if necessary at the speed of six miles an hour," might be sent "from one extremity of the continent to the other." It followed a speech by the Governor on "the importance of easy communications through a country," in which Fulton found ideas congenial to his own.

The Fulton proposal was to use small canal-boats and employ "inclined planes" to raise and lower them from one level to another, halving the cost factor and making the system practicable in the "most mountainous country." By this "cheap and systematic" method, he held, "a ton of grain or other material may be conveyed from Fort Pit to any other point distant to 3 or 400 miles to Phila for 21 shillings.

"This consequently will draw forth the produce of the remote countries, give energy to the people, encourage population and stamp a value on every acre of ground."

Abandoned School For Indians Made To Serve CCC Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGMAN, Ariz.—That young men in Uncle Sam's transient camps are eager to be educated and fitted for useful work, is indicated by the success of the vocational school opened under Federal Emergency Relief auspices at Fort Mohave.

Almost as soon as the school was established, enrollment reached 300, which is capacity. No pressure was brought; the opportunity was merely announced at the five regular transient camps scattered through the State.

Fort Mohave, formerly an Indian school, is remotely situated, far from a railroad or main highway, but that did not seem to make any difference. The buildings and the power plant were restored by a division of 100 transients and put to service without delay.

Classes have been formed in carpentry, blacksmithing, sheet-metal work, agriculture, commercial art, dramatics, electricity, journalism, conversational Spanish, auto repairing, and mineralogy. As for athletics, many of the students show ability in boxing, football, baseball, basketball, and swimming.

Discipline is maintained chiefly through a student government system. Each dormitory has a captain to whom demands or complaints are submitted. Each morning a "court" is conducted by Superintendent W. C. Vaughn and difficulties are settled.

Travel to Alaska Reported on Increase

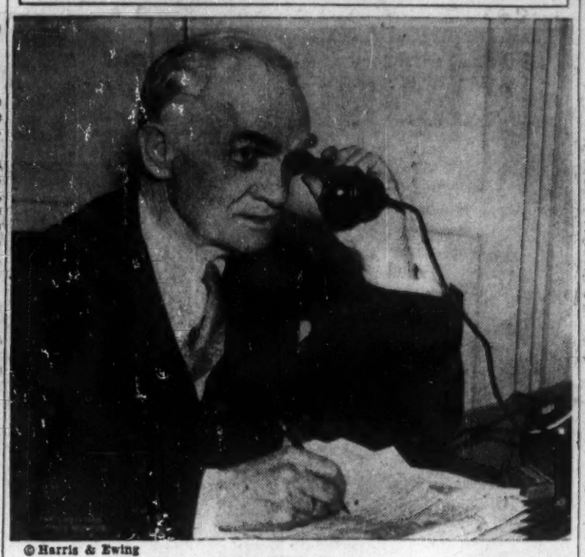
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — People are traveling to Alaska, and in the parlance of the travel agencies, "It's an Alaska year." The Alaska Steamship Company reports the heaviest bookings in 15 seasons, with a fleet of 18 vessels ready for a summer service between this city and Alaskan ports.

The Prince Robert, a new boat joining the Prince Rupert and Prince George on the Canadian National run, is well booked for four Alaskan cruises. The Canadian Pacific, which operates possenger service from here, connecting with its three boats, Princess Charlotte, Princess Louise and Princess Alice out of Vancouver for Skagway, reports the same outlook; and the White Pass and Yukon route from Skagway into the Yukon reports a 50 per cent increase over last year.

The better price for gold, which makes it profitable to open up old properties and work new ones, is accountable for some of the increase. One boat carries a 175-ton dredge and an 11-ton tractor for a single gold dredging company, and every boat out carries both miners and machinery.

A Man in the News


© Harris & Ewing

Joseph W. Byrns
Speaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

IT TOOK a presidential reprimand administered to Democratic leaders in the Senate to make political Washington sit up and notice Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House. But when the Capitol did start to notice, it did so with a zest which very rapidly advanced the lanky, genial, beetle-browed Tennesseean to front-rank prominence.

His relative obscurity during the early part of the present Congress is due to the novelty of his methods as a Speaker. His famous predecessors—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, Champ Clark, Nick Longworth and Jack Garner—all ruled by autocratic, ruthless domination. When Joe Byrns proceeded to handle the House by mild-mannered persuasion it never occurred to anyone that the House was actually being handled. The new Speaker didn't bully, order or shout. So he was permitted to go his way relatively unnoticed.

Established Record Quietly

That continued until Mr. Roosevelt, exasperated with the Senate's interminable delays, summoned a large senatorial delegation from both sides of the party aisle and proceeded to suggest to Majority Leader Robinson and Whip Harrison that they might profit from the example Joe Byrns was setting them at the other end of the Capitol. Because these remarks were made in the presence of Republicans they roused considerable feeling—and served to emphasize the indirect compliment to Mr. Byrns.

Only then did it begin to be generally appreciated that Mr. Byrns had in his quiet, persuasive fashion built up an astonishing legislative record for himself and the House. It was recalled that the gigantic works-relief bill was put through the House in three days, the social security bill in one week, the income tax publicity repeal in one day, the bonus in one week, the anti-war profits measure in a week, and all the regular appropriation bills with two minor exceptions still pending in unusually short time.

And even more unusual is the fact that with the single exception of the works-relief bill all this legislation went through under either the regular rules of the House or very open special rules with ample freedom for debate and amendments. The only real "gag" rule Mr. Byrns has used was on the works-relief bill.

With a large unwieldy majority which paradoxically makes party control far more difficult than a narrow majority, this constitutes a record as impressive as anything in recent House history. And it has all been done by friendly persuasion and long hours of back-stage work instead of by "the big stick" method which it has traditionally been assumed was essential to control of the House.

Those familiar with the old methods have been inclined to scoff at Mr. Byrns and his gentle methods and draw unfavorable comparisons between his persuasions on the one hand and the sarodnic finesse of Mr. Longworth and the dealings of Mr. Garner.

Mr. Byrns has a real affection for his fellow men—a quality supposedly out of place in realistic politics. But where it might have been the undoing of others, it has proved his strength. Every member of the House considers him a friend, and forgives where they might otherwise resent the occasional orders which must be obeyed.

Effective Information

Supporting this personal persuasion is the first effective information service ever attempted in the House. Through a system of 15 deputy party whips, it is possible for Mr. Byrns to find out in half an hour exactly how the House will vote on any given subject. And it works to within a margin of three or four votes as was proved on the Townsend old-age pension question. With such perfect information available, the Speaker is in a position to know when, exactly how much, and where, pressure is necessary. There need be no unnecessary pressure or "gag" rules.

Mr. Byrns holds his present office through succession and the rights of seniority. Now serving his fourteenth consecutive term in the House, he is exceeded in service only by the Czechoslovakian-born Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois. Succeeding after years of service on the House Appropriations Committee to its chairmanship when the Democrats gained control of the House during the last two Hoover years, Mr. Byrns rose to the majority leadership by deferring to the speakership aspirations of Henry T. Rainey of Illinois after Mr. Garner had been elected Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Rainey's decease last fall virtually handed Mr. Byrns on a silver platter the speakership he had declined to fight for two years previously.

Tobacco Company Faces Code Charge

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21 (AP)—The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company today was held by the Regional Labor Board to have violated collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act and the code of fair competition for the cigarette industry.

Representatives of unions at the company's plant in Durham, N. C., sought to obtain a contract through collective bargaining early this year to govern working conditions. The Durham plant employs approximately 4000 workers.

The company was notified the case would be referred to the National Labor Board for "such enforcement as may be deemed necessary," unless it notifies the regional board within seven days that it will bargain with the committee representing cigarette makers union No. 176 and such other employees as may designate them as their representatives "and reduces to writing the final results of such bargaining."

Canadian Scouts Honor Founder At Ottawa Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 20 — Scouts and Guides, Cubs and Brownies of the capital and surrounding district met 4000 strong on Saturday to pay tribute to their Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and their Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell. For nearly half an hour the army of boys and girls, with their variously colored scarfs and badges, blue, brown and black shirts, marched between massed flags, saluted their leader and swung into serried ranks on either side.

Throughout the review the founder of the great international youth movement stood with a smile on his ruddy face and a twinkle in his gray eyes, consciously moved by this manifestation of loyalty and love. Just 35 years before he had successfully defended Mafeking against the Boers; today he was commander of a vast army enlisted to perform kindly deeds and uphold the simple virtues throughout the world.

In a few words, addressing the multitude, he stressed the need of getting out into the woods for training and inspiration, labeling indoor athletics as "parlor scouting."

He was glad to "see you fellows from across the border"—referring to a troop from Ogdensburg, N. Y.—saying "these things apply as much to you as to your brothers in Canada."

In closing he read a message from the Prince of Wales, Chief Scout for Wales, conveying congratulations to the Canadian Scouts and hoping "that you will strengthen your sense of brotherhood with the Scouts of other countries as well as of the British Dominions, and that you will do your best to be loyal and helpful citizens."

Lady Baden-Powell said a few words to the Girl Guides and read them a greeting from Princess Mary.

Mules Worth 63 P. C. More

Because of the high farm income in North Carolina, mules sell for an average price of $140 in that state in contrast to an $89 average for the nation as a whole.

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston City Club

THE seventh annual exhibition of photographs by the Camera Associates of The Boston City Club is on view in the gallery of the club, Ashburton Place entrance.

There are nearly 80 exhibits to show the results of an avocation that has had increasing numbers of devotees each year. Photography is in a sufficiently experimental state to need the amateur and his contribution. And although the camera has yielded far better results than many of the City Club prints reveal, there are many contributions that are notable.

The prints have been hung in groups according to subject. There are portraits, woodland scenes, maritime subjects, dunes, flowers. Among outstanding prints is "Spring in Apple Valley" by Hermann C. Lythgoe, "Ogunquit" by J. K. Mason, "Napoleon" by A. R. Greenleaf.

Goodspeed's Print Shop

A miscellany of prints by contemporary Americans is being shown at Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. The selection has been made with twofold intention: to display popular favorites and great etchers. Occasionally the more talented gain approval, but not always. The field of the print depends upon other considerations, upon the interest in subject, upon the current vogue. Martin Lewis, for example, well represented at Goodspeed's, seems to be the first among the print-makers to dwell upon the pictorial beauty of the large city, concrete, steel and asphalt. The shadows and rhythms and contrasts which artists have traveled far to discover in foreign piazas can be found and appreciated directly in New York City. Frank Benson is the subject etcher, concentrating upon the patterns of fowl as they take flight. Others to be seen at Goodspeed's are Samuel Chamberlin, Levon West and Arthur Heintzelman.

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What Does Youth Do With Leisure Time?

(Continued from Page 1)

their products, having an opportunity to express themselves.

Choosing the young person who is employed (or temporarily without employment), rather than the student, whose activities are in well-directed grooves, we find two distinct groups. There is the worker who wishes to "get on" in his business, or to prepare himself for a desired occupation; and there is the one who is satisfied with his job and seeks merely to entertain himself in his free time. Josie is one of the latter. Josie does my hair occasionally—not because I approve of the low price scale in the barber-beauty shop where she is employed, but because once in a while it is the only shop open at an hour suited to my convenience.

Josie likes to sing. She lives alone, in one room, five minutes' walk from the shop. She has no piano, and no opportunity to practice. "I wish," she sighed one day, as she rubbed in the shampoo oil, "that I could take singing lessons."

"Perhaps you can," I replied.

"No, M'am. It takes nearly all I earn to pay my room rent and get my meals."

Choral Groups

"But there are choral groups now, under the direction of the ERA. They have professional musicians as teachers. And anyone can go, without charge."

"Yes, I know. But—it's six miles to the nearest group. And I haven't the carfare."

I hadn't thought of that. Josie is underpaid. She has tried to get other employment in her line. She was extremely hopeful a short time ago about landing a "swell job" in a beauty parlor, where she would receive, what seemed to her a generous salary of $12 a week, but there were about 100 applicants, and she was just too late.

That period which has brought added leisure has also unfortunately brought, in many trades, a most inadequate wage scale. Waitresses formerly earning $15 a week, it is reported, in some restaurants have had their wages considerably reduced. Not 'technically! The NRA ruling which shortened their working forbade wage reductions, but some employers have got around that by ceasing to provide the girls with meals, and instead of their $15 a week clear, as formerly, they are now receiving $15 a week subject to meal charges amounting to $3.

Serious Drawbacks

This condition of more time and less money constitutes a serious drawback to the theoretically cultural advantages of increased leisure. In several hundred replies to questionnaires recently sent out by the Young Women's Christian Association in one of America's largest cities the majority of the young women approached indicated that their failure to continue cultural and recreational classes, started in previous years, was due to lack of funds. Even if they managed the 50 cents or 75 cents, which is all that is charged for a term's instruction in some subjects, they could not pay the necessary carfare from their suburban homes to the city headquarters and back.

"I should like to get into some of your recreational groups," one girl wrote. "I am now employed and I have one day a week free. I need to meet other girls my own age. But the cheapest round-trip fare on the train is 32 cents, which I cannot afford, as I am still trying to catch up on debts incurred while I was out of work."

One girl in her early twenties wants to take up swimming instruction, but although she is employed now, she has a mother and father and an unemployed sister to care for.

Even free courses, therefore, cannot always be utilized. One reply to the questionnaire, sent in by a department store salesgirl of 20, told how she wished to learn typewriting and shorthand, but after several vain attempts to become enrolled in public evening school classes, which were overcrowded, she gave it up. She tried to get shorthand practice, having had high school instruction, by taking down speeches delivered over the radio. She found them, however, too uneven or too rapid, and she made a request that some organization start a course of radio shorthand dictation lessons.

Fireside Industries

It is due to such straitened financial circumstances that so many young people are getting back to the fireside industries of an outgrown age. These activities of the hearth, however, are not a fair indication of their real desires. Many would prefer tennis, golf or dramatics. Some communities are meeting such needs by encouraging recreational centers.

While perhaps it may be difficult to define which portion of the day an unemployed person considers his leisure time, yet part of it at least comes justly under that heading. One young man complains that although there are free courses available in subjects which interest him, he is too weary after trudging the streets, job-hunting, all day, to go to any evening school.

A young woman, who had one year in college, then a short experience in the business world, but who is now unemployed, says:

"One reaches the saturation point of mental effort. Creative hobbies such as weaving, book-binding, dramatics are fine diversions for the employed persons; but when one spends days and weeks pounding the sidewalks, with a ceaseless mental focus on 'how to improve' to make one's services more desirable, or what to do if next week brings no job, one needs something entirely different. A game of tennis or basketball, or even ping-pong, can do wonders at such times.

Present-Day Conditions

More and more young people are taking the time to view present-day conditions in the round, to figure out why they are faced with certain problems. Round-table discussions among those from 20 to 25 trace the industrial development from the earliest days of machinery up to the present time. Though their own special problems may be acute, they are viewing things as they affect their whole civilization. "If I have a job I should be able to do something to make things more secure for others," they say. These young groups are studying seriously the proposed insurance against old age.

That the problem of leisure time activities for the age group from 16 to 25 is acute, is brought out in the report of the Conference on Youth Problems, released in April by the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior. "The ultimate aim of the leisure time program for youth," this report offers, "should be the enrichment of life. . . .

Library Service

"Library service should be more widely extended. A planned State system which makes books available to all rural communities as well as towns should be inaugurated. . . . Public school facilities should be more generally used after school hours and in the evenings. Activities should be developed to counteract or successfully compete with the deleterious commercialized activities that now take up so much of the leisure time of youth, and concerted effort should be made to have these commercialized activities serve more wholesome purposes. Provisions should be developed for the normal mingling of youth of opposite sexes under wholesome conditions. Travel facilities for youth under satisfactory supervision should be provided. Among such facilities might be low-cost housing in parks, cities and on trails, special low rates for transportation and for admission to entertainments and museums of cultural value, and special excursions to events or places of interest."

Youthful Hikers

European countries, with their widely scattered "youth hostels" have for some years been furnishing facilities for youthful hikers. The American Civilian Conservation Corps has done much to revive and build up wholesome leisure pursuits in the young men serving in the CCC camps. Several thousand young people's clubs in England are furnishing an outlet for social instincts in healthy environment and thus counteracting the tendency to leave it to commercial enterprises to offer the bulk of the attractions.

Youth everywhere is awaking to the fact learned long ago by the so-called "leisure classes," that leisure brings with it also a new social responsibility. As H. A. Overstreet puts it in an article in the New York Times, "They are beginning to look upon their childhood education as only the first stages of progressive mental activity, and they are learning the fun of making their mature expeditions into a world of increasing complexity and fascination."

Profit and Pleasure Mingle in Youth's Leisure Activities

H. Armstrong Roberts; Paul Parker Photo; R. I. Nesmith

West Australia Seeking Change In Labor's Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — Political parties, particularly the Nationalists and Primary Producers, are making determined arrangements for the state's biennial parliamentary elections next year.

The Labor Party is at present holding office under Premier Philip Collier. Judging by the earnestness displayed in organization announced by the above-mentioned parties, and their intention to contest seats held by Laborites, there seems to be a promise of some sharp contests.

Whether there is to be a change of Government or not cannot safely be predicted from present indications, but there seems to be a desire in the atmosphere for some alteration or freshness in political affairs. The Government has already announced its intention to authorize a heavy public works program.

The West Australian Secession Delegation is in London and Labor does not favor secession, so that if there were the slightest indication of the state's breaking away from the commonwealth this would naturally have a great bearing on politics. The visit of Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons to England with other federal representatives to combat the West Australian petition for secession has demonstrated that the movement is now being taken seriously, and this circumstance will have a bearing in all matters pertaining to political platforms now being considered and dealt with here.

Mr. Collier has just returned from a lengthy tour of New Zealand, and Alexander McCallum, Minister for Works, took charge of the affairs of state during his absence. Mr. McCallum is now likely to visit England as a guest of the Empire League in connection with the King's Jubilee.

Britain Negotiates Trade Treaty With Egyptian Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is negotiating a new trade agreement with Egypt.

A trade mission from Egypt headed by Hafez Afifi Pasha and Hassan Sabry Pasha has been visiting the United Kingdom in this connection.

Mr. Ernest Brown, British Minister of Mines, speaking at a dinner to the mission at Cardiff, said it was the earnest wish of the United Kingdom Government to conclude a trade agreement with Egypt conducing to the welfare of all concerned.

Egypt, it appears, imported 1,500,000 tons of British coal last year. Britain is also interested in sending it cotton goods and machinery. On the other hand Egypt supplies Lancashire with nearly 300,000,000 pounds of raw cotton annually besides large quantities of oilseeds and other agricultural produce.

Of late years the interchange of goods between Egypt and Lancashire has been falling off in consequence of Japanese competition.

In 1924 Britain supplied 77 per cent of Egypt's imports of cotton piece goods. Last year this proportion fell to 20 per cent. Japanese cotton piece goods imports into Egypt, on the other hand, rose from 4 per cent of Egypt's requirements in 1924 to 68 per cent last year.

Since 1929 Lancashire has lost an export trade of nearly 100,000,000 square yards of cotton goods annually in Egypt while Japan has gained about the same amount. It is hoped by reciprocal arrangements to restore trade to its old proportions.

Vienna Remortgages Municipal Dwellings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—To pay for its police force, the Vienna city government has had to remortgage the great municipal dwelling houses built for the poor by the former Socialist Government.

These municipal flats are the largest in Europe. They were bombarded by the Dollfuss Government during the Socialist rising a year ago.

Vienna is also setting aside a sum for hospitals, road building, new sewers and house repair. Though expenditures for constructive work have been reduced and salaries and wages lowered all along the line, a deficit of $3,000,000 is foreseen. Approximately $2000 is to be divided among domestic servants distinguished by the length of their services.

Sevier Returns From Chile

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Hal Sevier, recently resigned as American Ambassador to Chile, returned yesterday in the Grace liner Santa Lucia to take up permanent residence at Corpus Christi, Texas.

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"Not on the Streamlined train?" we queried in astonishment.

"Yes—and in Pullmans and Air Conditioned cars, too. Mark *everything* down! For every week-end in May," added the Vice-President. "And, have things polished up—I want everything to look its best—you might even put some May flowers in the diners—let's have a little touch of gayety this spring!"

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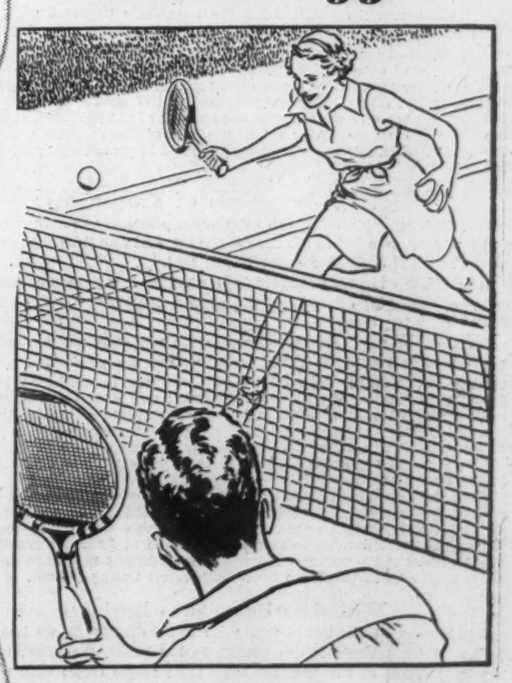

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Colorful Setting Given For President's Message

(Continued from Page 1)

and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At 12:30 members of the Senate marched in from the other side of the Capitol, led by Vice-President Garner and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader.

A chuckle went through the audience as President Roosevelt quoted an earlier speech of "the distinguished gentleman" from Idaho against the bonus. Senator Borah has since switched his position and voted for the Patman bill. He is expected to make a principal speech in favor of overriding the veto.

Long Not in Evidence

Neither Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, who had led the filibuster against the joint session, nor Senators Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon or L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, who voted with him, were present. Senator Thomas D. Schall (R) of Minnesota, however, the fourth member to vote with Senator Long, entered later.

Five members of the Cabinet, Frances Perkins, Daniel C. Roper, Henry A. Wallace, Claude A. Swanson and James G. Farley were introduced and filed into the forward seats. By this time every seat in floor and gallery was filled.

A number of Republicans had their wives on the floor, or held children to see the spectacle. Representative P. L. Gassaway (D) of Oklahoma appeared to have his whole family.

A burst of handclapping that swelled into cheers greeted Mr. Roosevelt, dressed in frock coat, as he made a slow passage up the inclined way to the rostrum on the arm of his naval aide.

Mr. Roosevelt began in an informal, natural voice and roused applause for a minute when he said he had come "as his own messenger," in reference to Senator Steiwer's criticism yesterday against the President acting as "a messenger boy."

If the audience expected fireworks in the first part of the speech they were disappointed. Mr. Roosevelt read the statistical arguments in his address in a business-like manner, like a report to a directors' meeting.

At No Time Waved by Stick

As the President took up the "whereas" clauses of the resolutions presented to him by members of Congress, he spoke more slowly and emphatically. Congressmen who have just voted overwhelmingly for the bonus and who, in many instances are just about to do so again, listened silently.

Only scattering applause from a minority greeted his pointed arguments. Mr. Roosevelt never raised his voice; his speech was persuasive rather than oratorical and at no time did he hint that he was wielding a "big stick."

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, and Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California, two former Secretaries of the Treasury who have taken opposite stands on the bonus, sat side by side and exchanged whispers over the speech. Senator Glass who, opposes the bonus, smiled broadly.

Little Emotion Expressed

The President's declaration that war profits "can and must" be eliminated from future war, brought applause.

The address lasted little over half an hour and there was little emotion either in the scene or in the appeal for the most part as congressmen listened intently in evident curiosity as to what the Chief Executive would say.

Only at the end, as Mr. Roosevelt spoke of his obligation to all the country rather than to a "group or class," did an emotional fervor enter his voice. His words were soft but uncompromising as he announced his decision to veto the bill. He snapped his spectacle case deliberately and faced the big audience. There was a momentary hush as he concluded at 1:07 p. m., then a burst of applause from friend and foe alike. Immediately thereafter the House began voting on the resolution to override the veto.

Wall Street Plays 'Janus' on Veto Plea: Half Glad; Half Waits

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The ultimate implications of the President's veto message, with its vigorous condemnation of the inflationary aspects of the Patman bonus measure, met with varying reactions among the Wall Street banking and brokerage fraternity.

There was a reluctance to be quoted until the message had been studied, but to many it seemed that the final answer of the securities markets would be rendered only after the Congress action on the veto was known.

Some went even further to maintain that the issue would remain a market factor until it was clear whether or not some substitute plan might not be enacted later.

Some of the inflation-minded sections of Wall Street felt that the President, in "advertising" the power of the bill to cause a sharp price rise, might have strengthened the hand of the soft-money bloc in Congress in forcing through some subsequent inflationary measure. These felt that the speech had done little to curb the long-range inflation psychology observable in some quarters.

President Vetoes Soldiers' Bonus

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 or three fourths of the entire cost of American participation in the World War. Much of this new obligation in coming years is the $3,500,000,000 due to veterans for their adjusted compensation—the bonus.

These sums constitute a paid-up endowment insurance policy for veterans, the President said. To pay it in 1935, he insisted, would be to pay $1,600,000,000 more than the present value of the obligation—"a new, straight gratuity or bounty," and destroys the insurance feature of the plan.

Mr. Roosevelt then built up his main argument by going through the "whereas" clauses of the Patman bill. A crisp antithesis was afforded. Here are the arguments:

Pro: It will increase purchasing power.

Con: But retail purchasing power has already been expanded to compare favorably with conditions before the depression. Expansion would not improve the conditions necessary to expand industries having greatest unemployment. The Treasury notes would return quickly to the banks, which already have more than ample credit.

Pro: It will provide relief for many in need.

Con: Congress has just passed a giant work relief bill. "An able-bodied citizen, because he wore a uniform and for no other reason, should be accorded no treatment different from that accorded to other citizens who did not wear a uniform during the World War."

Effect on Relief Rolls

Pro: It would relieve the burden on municipalities.

Con: Why relieve the burden only as to those who wore the uniform?

At this point, the President launched his unexpectedly terse attack on currency inflation. He pointed out that other groups would soon join the drive to pay their demands with the printing press, that these obligations must ultimately be paid "out of the production of wealth by the labor of human beings applied to the resources of nature," and that "every country that has attempted the form of meeting its obligations which is here provided has suffered disastrous consequences."

Obligation Not Due Now

Pro: That payment will discharge an acknowledged contract obligation of the Government.

Con: This disregards the fact that the obligation is due in 1945, not 1935.

Pro: That spending is the most effective means of hastening recovery.

Con: "So ill-considered that little comment is necessary." Here the President re-defines his spending policy in a manner far transcending the mere bonus issue. Every appropriation of his congresses, he says, was not for the sake of spending money, but "on the sounder principle of preventing the loss of homes and farms, of saving industry from bankruptcy, of safeguarding bank deposits, and most important of all, of giving relief and jobs through public work to individuals and families faced with starvation."

Curbing Profits in War

Thus Mr. Roosevelt was speaking not only to Congress, not only to the war veterans, but to the country generally, and in its interests. His appeal became a cry for support from the non-privileged groups, which are more interested in general relief than in a particular bonus.

Several important issues were touched in passing: especially, the intention of curbing profits in another war, and thus reducing the inequality between veterans and munitions workers of employers, and the need to pay for appropriations out of taxes.

But the consensus of analysts, surveying all the arguments, was that Mr. Roosevelt has erected the most moderate, effective and powerful case against the bonus; that it ranks with his greatest state papers, and even if he were overridden would enhance the prestige of his Administration.

Gist of Previous Bonus Vetoes

Bonus legislation has previously been vetoed by three Presidents: by Harding in 1922; by Coolidge in 1924; and by Hoover in 1931. Included in their veto messages were these statements:

Harding

To add one sixth of the total sum of our public debt for a distribution among less than 5,000,000 out of 110,000,000, whether inspired by grateful sentiment or political expediency, would undermine the confidence on which our credit is builded and establish the precedent of distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

Coolidge

We owe no bonus to able-bodied veterans of the World War. The first duty of every citizen is to the Nation. The veterans of the World War performed this first duty. . . .

We have no money to bestow upon one class of people that is not taken from the whole people. Our first concern must be to the nation as a whole. . . .

The property of the people belongs to the people. To take it from them by taxation cannot be justified except by urgent public necessity. Unless this principle is recognized our country is no longer secure, our people no longer free. This bill would condemn those who are weak to turn over a part of their earnings to those who are strong.

Our country cannot afford it. All our American principles are opposed to it.

Hoover

We cannot further the restoration of prosperity by borrowing from some of our people, pledging the credit of all the people, to loan to some of our people who are not in need of the money.

The theory of stimulation is based upon the anticipation of wasteful expenditure. It can be of no assistance in the return of real prosperity. If this argument of proponents is correct, we should make government loans to the whole people.

I regard the bill under consideration as unwise from the standpoint of the veterans themselves and unwise from the standpoint of the welfare of all the people. The future of our World War veterans is inseparably bound up with the future of the whole people.

Patman Measure Meant Cash Now

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 22

HERE are the essentials of the Patman bonus bill.

The Government would cash the 3,500,000 adjusted service certificates held by World War veterans in full at once.

New currency would be issued to meet the payments, to an estimated total of $2,200,000,000.

The Treasury would have authority to contract the currency once the price level reached the 1921-1929 average. This, the bill's backers say, would prevent uncontrolled inflation.

The average veteran would get $497 for his certificate, in addition to the $500 he received on a loan. The 15 per cent who have not borrowed could get, on the average, $1000.

World War Benefits Cost Billions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—If Congress should override President Roosevelt's veto of the soldiers' bonus, it would immediately add approximately $2,250,000,000 to a grand total of roughly $16,250,000,000 which the United States has provided for the benefit of its veterans since the American revolution.

With the issue of veterans benefits being dramatized by the veto message and the tense situation in Congress, hurried calculations at the Veterans Administration revealed the $16,250,000,000 figure as the approximate net total to date of the veterans' share in the public purse.

Of this sum more than $7,000,000,000 has already been expended on account of World War veterans in the form of disability allowances, widows and orphans allowances, hospitalization, advances on bonus certificates and annual payments into the bonus fund.

$800,000,000 Annual Average

In terms of annual veterans' relief costs, the United States Government is now expending on an average about $800,000,000, of which something over half is on account of the World War. The figure for 1934 was $404,000,000. The balance is made up of still rapidly increasing Spanish War costs, but diminishing costs for all previous wars with the exception of the Revolution which alone is fully liquidated.

How much treatment compares with that accorded veterans by foreign Governments is a matter of heated controversy with the truth probably lying somewhere between wide discrepancies in figures and interpretations.

The only thing which can be stated as a fact which neither party will dispute is that the United States is actually expending annually more money for World War veterans' relief than are any of the other belligerents, regardless of the fact that it was in the war less than half as long as England, France, Germany or Italy; that it had far fewer men engaged at the front; that its casualties were considerably smaller.

Comparison of Benefits

For what they are worth, the figures used by anti-bonus groups, including the National Economy League and the American Liberty League, using the year 1932 as a sample year, give the following picture of annual generosity to veterans in terms of expenditure per number of men mobilized:

United States	$180.91
Germany	22.98
France	34.09
Great Britain	26.49
Italy	12.44
Canada	98.64

The American Legion questions these figures, claiming that even in 1932, which was the peak year for United States benefits, the American costs were only approximately three times the British instead of seven times as claimed by their opponents. Turning then to 1934, the last year for which complete figures are available, the Legion finds that England spent $291,961,000 for its World War veterans while the United States spent $404,000,000. This can be accepted as the most favorable comparison which can be reached between American and British generosity.

Germany's Casualties

Less controversy has arisen over the comparison with French, German and Italian costs, although the same objections from the veterans point of view hold to the choice of 1932 for the comparison and to the American figures used. But even discounting every possible item, the fact remains that Germany, which mobilized over 13,000,000 men and suffered 6,111,862 casualties is spending less for veterans relief than the United States which mobilized 4,757,240 men and suffered 322,497 casualties. France appears to have been slightly more generous than Germany, with the highest per capita figure of any European country, but still far below the American figures.

There are three major reasons for the comparatively heavy cost of veterans' relief in the United States. First is the pension tradition which developed after the revolution and has persisted ever since. Second is the conception of the bonds based on a widespread feeling among veterans that they deserved additional compensation for the wartime profits they were unable to share because of their service. Third, is a far more lenient method of reckoning service disability.

All Taken Care Of

Whereas the European nations recognize only an obligation to care for those men actually injured in service, the United States has assumed in practice, if not in theory, responsibility for almost all veterans now unable to care for themselves. Presumption is more rigid than it was three years ago, but needy disabled are more often than not able to obtain compensation regardless of service connection.

The effect of these factors is nowhere more graphically illustrated than by the fact that there are still as of today five pensioners of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls—four are widows of veterans and the fifth a daughter. Due to the same pension system the relief cost of the Civil War started on the down grade only in 1921, whereas Spanish war costs will not reach their peak until 1942.

This system continues to account for a significant proportion of annual veterans' costs which are roughly $775,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The World War cost of about $400,000,000 is attributable rather to American conception of responsibility for all disabled veterans almost regardless of the causes of disability.

Provision for Bonus Fund

Coupled with that factor is the bonus for which millions have been set aside each year to build up the fund for payment in 1945. Last year only $50,000,000 was provided for this fund. This year, however, the budget calls for $100,000,000 with a notation that the actual requirement is $155,000,000.

If the bonus fund payment is deducted from the annual cost on account of the World War it brings the figure down to something more approximating what the European countries spend, although the fact remains that they spend it on account of anywhere from 4 to 18 times as many casualties in each country.

The bonus fund will have $1,456,381,760 in it after July 1 of this year. As a result, if Congress overrides the President and enacts the immediate payment bill, the additional cost of paying off the certificates in full will be $2,205,552,950. The total maturity value of the certificates is $3,479,802,408. Veterans would only receive in cash, however, the difference between this figure and what they have borrowed which totals approximately $1,720,000,000.

Bonus Certificates Mature in 1945

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 22

THIS is what the bonus fight is all about:

When the war was over, Congress got around to deciding in 1924 that the soldiers who gave up jobs to fight at $30 a month were entitled to extra compensation.

A law was enacted giving them $1 more pay for each day they served in the United States and $1.25 for each day overseas. That was added together, and the total increased arbitrarily by 25 per cent and lumped in an adjusted compensation certificate.

The certificates were dated 1925 and were to mature in 1945. They average about $1000 each. The Patman bill sought to pay the certificates in full immediately with new currency.

Text of President's Message Vetoing Patman Bonus Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

adjusted compensation for their time in uniform. After a complete and fair presentation of the whole subject, followed by full debate in the Congress of the United States, a settlement was reached in 1924.

This settlement provided for adjustment in compensation during service by an additional allowance per day for actual service rendered. Because cash payment was not to be made immediately, this basic allowance was increased by 25 per cent and to this was added at compound interest for 20 years, the whole to be paid in 1945. The result of this computation was that an amount 2½ times the original grant would be paid at maturity.

Taking the average case as an example, the Government acknowledged a claim for $400 to be due. This $400, under the provisions of the settlement, with the addition of the 25 per cent for deferred payment and the compound interest from that time until 1945 would amount to the sum of $1000 in 1945. The veteran was thereupon given a certificate containing an agreement by the Government to pay him this $1000 in 1945 or to pay it to his family if he died at any time before 1945.

An Endowment Policy in Effect

In effect, it was a paid-up endowment policy in the average case for $1000 payable in 1945, or sooner in the event of death. Under the provisions of this settlement, the total obligation of $1,400,000,000 in 1924 produced a maturity or face value of $3,500,000,000 in 1945.

Since 1924, the only major change in the original settlement was the act of 1931 under which veterans were authorized to borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates as of 1945. Three million veterans have already borrowed under this provision an amount which, with interest charges, totals $1,700,000,000.

The bill before me provides for the immediate payment of the 1945 value of the certificates. It means paying $1,600,000,000 more than the present value of the certificates. It requires an expenditure of more than $2,200,000,000 in cash for this purpose. It directs payment to the veterans of a much larger sum than was contemplated in the 1924 settlement. It is nothing less than a complete abandonment of that settlement. It is a new straight gratuity or bounty to the amount of $1,600,000,000. It destroys the insurance protection for the dependents of the veterans provided in the original plan. For the remaining period of 10 years they will have lost this insurance.

Debates Arguments of Proponents

This proposal, I submit, violates the entire principle of veterans' benefits so carefully formulated at the time of the war and also the entire principle of the adjusted certificate settlement of 1924.

What are the reasons presented in this bill for this fundamental change in policy? They are set forth with care in a number of "whereas" clauses at the beginning of the bill.

The first of these states as reasons for the cash payment of these certificates at this time: that it will increase the purchasing power of millions of the consuming public; that it will provide relief for many who are in need because of economic conditions; and that it will lighten the relief burden of cities, counties and states. The second states that payment will not create any additional debt. The third states that payment now will be an effective method of spending money to hasten recovery.

These are the enacted reasons for the passage of this bill. Let me briefly analyze them.

First, the spending of this sum, it cannot be denied, would result in some expansion of retail trade. But it must be noted that retail trade has already expanded to a condition that compares favorably with conditions before the depression. However, to resort to the kind of financial practice provided in this bill would not improve the conditions necessary to expand those industries in which we have the greatest unemployment.

Minimizes Benefits to Business

The Treasury notes issued under the terms of this bill we know from past experience would return quickly to the banks. We know, too, that the banks have at this moment more than ample credit with which to expand the activities of business and industry generally. The ultimate effect of this bill will not in the long run justify the expectations that have been raised by those who argue for it.

The next reason in the first "whereas" clause is that present payment will provide relief for many who are in need because of economic conditions. The Congress has just passed an act to provide work relief for such citizens. Some veterans are on the relief rolls, though relatively not nearly so many as is the case with nonveterans.

Assume, however, that such a veteran served in the United States or overseas during the war; that he came through in fine physical shape as most of them did; that he received an honorable discharge; that he is today 38 years old and in full possession of his faculties and health; that like several million other Americans he is receiving from his Government relief and assistance in one of many forms—I hold that that able-bodied citizen, because he wore a uniform and for no other reason, should be accorded no treatment different from that accorded to other citizens who did not wear a uniform during the World War.

Equal Treatment for All in Need

The third reason given in the first "whereas" clause is that payment today would lighten the relief burden of municipalities. Why, I ask, should the Congress lift that burden in respect to those who wore the uniform? Is it not better to treat every able-bodied American alike and to carry out the great relief program adopted by this Congress in a spirit of equality to all? This applies to every other unit of government throughout the nation.

The second "whereas" clause, which states that the payment of certificates will not create an additional debt, raises a fundamental question of sound finance. To meet a claim of one group by this deceptively easy method of payment will raise similar demands for the payment of claims of other groups. It is easy to see the ultimate result of meeting recurring demands by the issuance of treasury notes.

It invites an ultimate reckoning in uncontrollable prices and in the destruction of the value of savings, that will strike most cruelly those like the veterans who seem to be temporarily benefited. The first person injured by sky-rocketing prices is the man on a fixed income. Every disabled veteran on pension or allowance is on fixed income. This bill favors the able-bodied veteran at the expense of the disabled veteran.

Disastrous Consequences of Inflation

Wealth is not created, nor is it more equitably distributed by this method. A government, like an individual, must ultimately meet legitimate obligations out of the production of wealth by the labor of human beings applied to the resources of nature. Every country that has attempted the form of meeting its obligations which is here provided has suffered disastrous consequences.

In the majority of cases printing press money has not been retired through taxation. Because of increased costs, caused by inflated prices, new issue has followed new issue, ending in the ultimate wiping out of the currency of the afflicted country. In a few cases, like our own in the period of the civil war, the printing of Treasury notes to cover an emergency has fortunately not resulted in actual disaster and collapse, but has, nevertheless, caused this nation untold troubles, economic and political, for a whole generation.

The statement in this same second "whereas" clause that payment will discharge and retire an acknowledged contract obligation of the Government is, I regret to say, not in accordance with the fact. It wholly omits and disregards the fact that this contract obligation is due in 1945 and not today.

If I, as an individual, owe you, an individual member of the Congress, $1000 payable in 1945, it is not a correct statement for you to tell me that I owe you $1000 today. As a matter of practical fact, if I put $750 into a Government savings bond today and make that bond out in your name you will get $1000 on the due date, 10 years from now. My debt to you today, therefore, cannot under the remotest possibility be considered more than $750.

Sound Policy Needed in Spending

The final "whereas" clause, stating that spending the money is the most effective means of hastening recovery is so ill considered that little comment is necessary.

Every authorization of expenditure by the Seventy-Third Congress in its session of 1933 and 1934, and every appropriation by the Seventy-Fourth Congress to date, for recovery purposes, has been predicated not on the mere spending of money to hasten recovery, but on the sounder principle of preventing the loss of homes and farms, of saving industry from bankruptcy, of safeguarding bank deposits, and, most important of all—of giving relief and jobs through public work to individuals and families faced with starvation. These greater and broader concerns of the American people have a prior claim for our consideration at this time. They have the right of way.

There is before this Congress legislation providing old-age benefits and a greater measure of security for all workers against the hazards of unemployment. We are also meeting the pressing necessities of those who are now unemployed and in need of immediate relief. In all of this every veteran shares.

To argue for this bill as a relief measure is to indulge in the fallacy that the welfare of the country can be generally served by extending relief on some basis other than actual deserving need.

Disabled Veterans in Own Class

The core of the question is that a man who is sick or under some other special disability because he was a soldier should certainly be assisted as such. But if a man is suffering from economic need because of the depression, even though he is a veteran, he must be placed on a par with all of the other victims of the depression. The veteran who is disabled owes his condition to the war. The healthy veteran who is unemployed owes his troubles to the depression. Each presents a separate and different problem. Any attempt to mingle the two problems is to confuse our efforts.

Even the veteran who is on relief will benefit only temporarily by this measure, because the payment of this sum to him will remove him from the group entitled to relief if the ordinary rules of relief agencies are followed. For him this measure would give but it would also take away. In the end he would be the loser.

The veteran who suffers from this depression can best be aided by the rehabilitation of the country as a whole. His country with honor and gratitude returned him at the end of the war to the citizenry from which he came. He became once more a member of the great civilian population. His interests became identified with its fortunes and also with its misfortunes.

Whole Country Must Be Aided

Some years ago it was well said by the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho that "the soldier of this country cannot be aided except as the country itself is rehabilitated. The soldier cannot come back except as the people as a whole come back. The soldier cannot prosper unless the people prosper. He has now gone back and intermingled and become a part of the citizenship of the country; he is wrapped up in its welfare or in its adversity. The handing out to him of a few dollars will not benefit him under such circumstances, whereas it will greatly injure the prospects of the country and the restoration of normal conditions."

It is generally conceded that the settlment by adjusted compensation certificates made in 1924 was fair and it was accepted as fair by the overwhelming majority of World War veterans themselves.

I have much sympathy for the argument that some who remained at home in civilian employ enjoyed special privilege and unwarranted remuneration. That is true—bitterly true—but a recurrence of that type of war profiteering can and must be prevented in any future war.

I invite the Congress and the veterans with the great masses of the American population to join with me in progressive efforts to root a recurrency of such injustice out of American life. But we should not destroy privilege and create new privilege at the same time. Two wrongs do not make a right.

Necessities of Life Placed First

The herculean task of the United States Government today is to take care that its citizens have the necessities of life. We are seeking honestly and honorably to do this, irrespective of class or group. Rightly, we give preferential treatment to those men who were wounded, disabled, or who became ill as a result of war service. Rightly, we give care to those who subsequently have become ill. The others—and they represent the great majority—are today in the prime of life—are today in full bodily vigor. They are American citizens who should be accorded equal privileges and equal rights to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—no less and no more.

It is important to make one more point. In accordance with the mandate of the Congress, our budget has been set. The public has accepted it. On that basis this Congress has made and is making its appropriations. That budget asked for appropriations in excess of receipts to the extent of $4,000,000,000. The whole of that deficit was to be applied for work relief for the unemployed. That was a single-minded, definite purpose. Every unemployed veteran on the relief rolls was included in that proposed deficit—he will be taken care of out of it.

I cannot in honesty assert to you that to increase that deficit this year by $2,200,000,000 will in itself bankrupt the United States. Today the credit of the United States is safe. But it cannot ultimately be safe if we engage in a policy of yielding to each and all of the groups that are able to enforce upon the Congress claims for special consideration.

Condemns Political Coercion by Minroities

To do so is to abandon the principle of government by and for the American people and to put in its place government by and for political coercion by minorities. We can afford all that we need; but we cannot afford all that we want.

I do not need to be a prophet to assert that if these certificates, due in 1945, are paid in full today, every candidate for election to the Senate or to the House of Representatives will in the near future be called upon in the name of patriotism to support general pension legislation for all veterans, regardless of need or age.

Finally, I invite your attention to the fact that solely from the point of view of the good credit of the United States, the complete failure of the Congress to provide additional taxes for an additional expenditure of this magnitude would in itself and by itself alone warrant disapproval of this measure.

I well know the disappointment that the performance of my duty in this matter will occasion to many thousand of my fellow citizens. I well realize that some who favor this bill are moved by a true desire to benefit the veterans of the World War and to contribute to the welfare of the nation.

These citizens will, however, realize that I bear an obligation as President and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, which extends to all groups, to all citizens, to the present and to the future. I cannot be true to the office I hold if I do not weigh the claims of all in the scales of equity. I cannot swerve from this moral obligation.

Thinking of All the People

I am thinking of those who served their country in the army and in the navy during the period which convulsed the entire civilized world. I saw their service at first-hand at home and overseas. I am thinking of those millions of men and women who increased crops, who made munitions, who ran our railroads, who worked in the mines, who loaded our ships during the war period.

I am thinking of those who died in the cause of America here and abroad, in uniform and out; I am thinking of the widows and orphans of all of them; I am thinking of 5,000,000 of Americans who, with their families, are today in dire need, supported in whole or in part by federal, state and local governments who have decreed that they shall not starve. I am thinking not only of the past, not only of today, but of the years to come.

In this future of ours it is of first importance that we yield not to the sympathy which we would extend to a single group or class by special legislation for that group or class, but that we should extend assistance to all groups and all classes who in an emergency need the helping hand of their Government.

I believe the welfare of the nation, as well as the future welfare of the veterans, wholly justifies my disapproval of this measure.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I return, without my approval, House of Representatives bill No. 2896, providing for the immediate payment to veterans of the 1945 face value of their adjusted service certificates.

House Rises in Arms Against the Senate Over NRA Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — House defiance of the Senate over the question of a two-year NRA extension crystallized yesterday as the Democratic membership gave every evidence of a determination to carry out the President's wishes regardless of the standing Senate ultimatum that NRA can have 10 months or nothing.

The question flared up in the House ways and means committee, where Republican members accused the Democratic majority of attempting to "steamroller" the two-year proposition over their heads without consideration of the bill.

Donald Richberg, NIRA chairman, explained details of the latest Administration-approved version of new legislation for the recovery agency, while Rep. Allan Treadway of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member, charged that his Democratic colleagues were accepting the dictation of Mr. Richberg.

The measure not only provides for the two-year extension opposed by the Senate, but also provides a bulwark against both future and past attacks on its constitutionality in the courts.

Meanwhile the House Labor committee reported favorably the Wagner Labor Disputes bill, a measure which means more to organized labor than the NRA, and enactment of which would have an important effect on the legislative chances of the recovery act, tending to decrease the demand from labor for the latter measure.

In the Senate, Progressives continued to assail the industry and business committee for NRA extension as the latter completed its plans for its pro-NRA mass demonstration tomorrow.

Newspaper Collection Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Under the auspices of the Bibliographic Society of America, Miss Bess Glenn is compiling a checking list of all the newspapers in the South Carolina collection of the University of South Carolina.

The collection includes copies of the South Carolina Gazette, published in Charleston, going back as far as 1734, and copies of other journals that were published in the eighteenth century.

Macon's Loss Left Mystery by Navy, But Wiley Lauded

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—In an official report, the Navy Department said today it was unable to determine whether wind or the giving way of the airship Macon's structure had caused the loss of the dirigible off the California coast.

Secretary Swanson announced his approval of the court of inquiry's report, which praised handling of the ship by Lieutenant Commander H. V. Wiley and "the conduct of every officer and man."

The court declared it was "of the opinion that no offenses have been committed and no blame incurred."

With the exception of a few life preservers, the craft was a complete loss.

The court, headed by Rear Admiral Orin G. Murfin, said the first indication something was amiss occurred at 5:05 p. m., Feb. 12, 35 minutes before the Macon struck the water with a loss of two lives and injuries to a number of its personnel.

Wiley, who had been ordered to return to the Macon's base at Sunnyvale, Calif., directed the craft to the left to avoid a rain squall.

"At about this same time," the report said, "a decided lurch was felt in the ship, the wheels of the rudderman and elevator man were jerked from their hands, and it was evident that something unusual had occurred."

New $325,000 Bridge Over Potomac Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 22—Construction of the new $345,000 bridge across the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, W. Va., 18 miles from this city, linking West Virginia and Maryland, will start soon. The project, one of the largest in this section, will be a 30 per cent gift from Public Works Administration and a 70 per cent loan.

The structure, which may be called the Rumsey Memorial Bridge, will be 1800 feet long and 24 feet wide, with a five-foot pedestrian walk. It is estimated it will give employment to about 200 men for nearly one year. The bridge will eventually become toll-free. The bridge will be near the site of one of the first demonstrations of a steamboat given by James Rumsey in 1787.

Radio Services And Press Face Antitrust Suits

NEW YORK, May 22—A statement issued by the Transradio Press Service, Inc., here yesterday, declared that a suit charging the three major press associations and the two leading radio network systems with conspiracy in restraint of trade under the federal antitrust laws had been filed in the United States District Court.

"The suit was brought by the Transradio Press Service and its affiliate, the Radio News Association," the statement said. "They charged that the Associated Press, United Press and the Hearst-owned International News Service are conspiring with the networks to restrict the radio broadcast of news, and accused them of acts of unfair competition. The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are named as parties to the conspiracy, as well as the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

"The suit charges the defendants with violation of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and the Federal Communications Act. It revolves around the press-radio agreement, which was allegedly drawn up among the defendants in 1934 to govern broadcasting of news.

"Acts of unfair competition charged against the A. N. P. A., the press associations or their spokesmen include:

"(A) That they allegedly sought to leave the impression that Transradio and RNA are propaganda bureaus of the United States Government or some foreign government;

"(B) That they allegedly sought to leave the impression that authentic news can be secured only from the defendant press associations and not from Transradio or RNA;

"(C) That they allegedly sought to leave the impression that the news service of Transradio and RNA consists of 'pirated' news.

"(D) That they allegedly charged that advertisers might censor and edit Transradio and RNA news, whereas contracts for Transradio and RNA service contain clauses to protect the objective nature of the news.

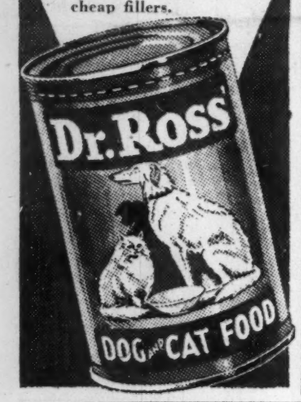
"Damages of $977,500 are asked on behalf of Transradio and $192,500 on behalf of RNA."

Adams County Out of Debt

Adams County, Mississippi, claims it is wholly free of outstanding debts.

MORE
RED MEAT
Means a Better Diet For Your Dog . . .

Dr. Ross' contains not only *more* but *better* quality meat. And of course, it's free from cheap fillers.



Minimum $6 Wage Restored for Ford's 126,000 Employees

DETROIT, May 22 (AP) — The Ford Motor Co. announced yesterday the restoration of the $6 a day minimum for all employees.

The prepared statement, issued by the company's advertising counsel, said that all employees working at the previous $5 a day minimum have been advanced to the $6 a day standard.

Employees engaged at rates above the minimum were also advanced to higher wage levels through hourly rate increases of five cents and more.

The statement said that the new scales go into effect at all Ford and Lincoln Motor Co. plants and affect 126,000 employees, 81,000 of them in Detroit. Of the Detroit workers, 41,000 are minimum wage employees. The statement estimated the cost of the increase at $2,000,000 a month.

The Ford minimum wage was increased to $7 a day after the depression set in late in 1929 and remained in effect until near the end of 1931, when the $6 daily minimum was resumed. A year later the minimum was dropped to $4 a day, and in March, 1934, it was increased to $5 a day.

"The present $6 minimum was the highest regular figure the Ford industries ever reached, until an extra dollar was added in an attempt to break the depression by increased purchasing power," the company's statement read. "This cost the company $33,000,000 in the 22 months it was in effect."

Because of the hourly wage increases for workers now receiving more than the $6 minimum, the average Ford worker's wage will be considerably above the minimum.

Neutrality Reform To Be Put Directly Before the People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — Senatorial champions of reform in neutrality legislation moved today to take their campaign to the people. The first of a series of mass meetings will be held next week in New York as a precursor of similar conferences planned in other parts of the country. The object of the campaign is to force through three pending bills to safeguard the United States in the event of a foreign war, before the conclusion of the present session of Congress.

The bills are the joint work of Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the munitions committee, and Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri. Senator Nye explained today that both he and Senator Clark would speak in New York next Monday, May 27, at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, which is likely to be followed by others.

Mayor LaGuardia is scheduled to preside. Revelations of big business profits in the World War and of the commercial forces that almost automatically tend to involve and entangle the United States in international disputes under the present loosely written neutrality codes have produced an almost evangelical zeal in many members of Congress to clean up the situation immediately.

According to Senator Nye, the three bills which have been offered jointly by himself and Senator Clark offer a complete neutrality program. One bill would regulate and restrict the issuance of passports to neutrals in a war zone; the second would restrict shipment of arms and ammunition; the third would deal with loans and supplies to the combatants.

Jane Addams Won World Recognition For Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 22—Miss Jane Addams, who passed on here yesterday, was the only American woman to receive the Nobel peace prize. For nearly 20 years she headed the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, crossing the Atlantic six times to preside at its congresses. Hull House, which she opened in Chicago in 1889 as a social center for immigrant groups of all nationalities, became the model for settlement-house work all over America.

Miss Addams was born in Cedarville, Ill., in 1860, the daughter of Quaker parents. Her father, John Addams, was a banker and miller who became an assemblyman and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln.

At the age of 17 she entered Rockford Female Seminary and was of the four who graduated in 1881 on the day it became Rockford College.

Inspiration for Hull House

While in England in 1888 she visited Toynbee Hall in London, the first of the world's great social settlements, and was fired with enthusiasm for starting a similar institution in Chicago. The following year, with the help of her friend Ellen Gates Starr, she opened the original Hull House, which has since expanded to fill a whole city block.

In Hull House, immigrants forgot their racial differences and began to mingle on the spacious hearth. They not only learned the language and customs of their new land but practiced the varied handicrafts of their homelands: weaving, basket-making, rug-making, woodcraft and pottery.

Many Eminent Assistants

Among those who have served with Miss Addams at the settlement house are: Julia Lathrop, first head of the Federal Children's Bureau; Grace Abbott, later a chief of the same bureau; Robert M. Lovett of the University of Chicago; Mackenzie King, former Premier of Canada; Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia; Dr. Alice Hamilton; Gerard Swope, and William Chenery.

Years ago while on his honeymoon, Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain, came for a week's visit with Miss Addams at Hull House, which has always been her own home since its establishment. Comparatively recently his son, Alister MacDonald, came too.

Inspired World League

In 1915 Miss Addams called the International Congress of Women at The Hague, from which grew the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of which she was the first president.

In 1907 she published her "New Ideals of Peace" which became generally recognized as a textbook of international friendship. "Democracy and Social Ethics," had already been published in 1902, and various other volumes, two of them dealing with the progress of Hull House, followed in later years.

Miss Addams was awarded 10 honorary degrees by the universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, Smith College, Yale, and other colleges.

Won Bryn Mawr Award

In 1931, when she shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, Bryn Mawr College bestowed upon her the M. Carey Thomas prize of $5000, which is awarded intermittently "to an American woman in recognition of eminent achievements."

With the announcement of the award, appreciation of her work was expressed by President Hoover, President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, and Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain. President Masaryk praised "her way of educating and leading, by gentleness, insight and firmness of moral principles."

Coal Trade Agent Charges TVA Makes Victim of Taxpayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—Wasteful expenditure of government funds by the Tennessee Valley Authority as revealed in an audit by J. R. McCarl, comptroler general, was criticized sharply today by George J. Leahy, chairman of the National Job Saving and Investment Protection Bureau for the Coal Industry.

In his statement Mr. Leahy pointed out that the activities of the bureau since its organization two years ago was to direct the attention of the nation to the profligate spending on TVA and similar federal hydroelectric projects. This revelation only confirms our previous statements and beliefs that the taxpayer is being made the victim of unnecessary expenditures for unsound developments.

"In President Roosevelt's power yardstick, TVA, there is practically no provision made for depreciation," he said. "Although it is estimated by McCarl that TVA should have laid away in its first year $1,000,000 for depreciation, actually TVA set aside less than $83,000.

"This uneconomic procedure means only one thing, that the annual tax burden on every man, woman and child in America will be increased in order to provide a more abundant life for the residents of the Tennessee River basin. It will throw more jobs into politics and wreck a $1,000,000,000 industry."

Landmark Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 22—Work on the restoration of the "Powder Horn," octagonal building known in Virginia as the "Boiling Point of the Revolution," began May 17. The magazine, built in 1715, was a Baptist church for 25 years in the first part of the Nineteenth Century. It was rescued from destruction by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities nearly 50 years ago. This society still owns the monument. The 10-foot wall, by which it was surrounded from 1755 and foundation will be repaired. It will be used as a museum.

Wind Whistles Again Through Windjammer's Rigging

From a Painting by an Unnamed Artist

German Bark Kurt Enters Australian Grain Trade

Old Square-Rigger, Freed of Barnacles, Takes to Sea Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Kurt sails again, after years of idleness and waiting. Once more her sails lift proudly as she heads westward from the American shore toward Australia, where she will join other proud sailers in the grain traffic between that country and Europe.

The Kurt was originally a German ship, acquired by the United States Shipping Board during the World War and later sold to the Charles Nelson Company of this city under the name Moshulu. But first of the world's great social settlements, and was fired with enthusiasm for starting a similar institution in Chicago. The following demand for sailing vessels was low and most of her years since 1926 have been spent in idle waiting.

By the side of this square-rigged, four-masted bark was another bark waiting through the years, the Monongahela, originally the English-built ship Balasore. Recently the Moshulu, the younger and better conditioned of the two ships, was purchased by Gutaf Erikson of Finland for use in the famous grain trade between Australia and the United Kingdom.

Now the Monongahela is left alone. But her Persian prince figure head looks straight ahead, as proudly as on that day in 1892 when the ship went down the ways in Glasgow. The name and registry of the Moshulu have been changed and it is now a Finnish vessel with the original German name—Kurt.

'Lack of Transportation' Postpones Tram Men's Ball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — "Lack of transport facilities" was given as one of two reasons for postponing the annual dance of the employees of the United Dublin Tramways Company which was to have been held in the Mansion House here recently.

The other reason was "the present dispute." The employees were then on strike.

Physicists and Physicians Form League for Less Noise in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Backed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, industry, real estate and the health and police departments are joined together here in the League for Less Noise, organized May 16 to fight for a quieter city. E. H. Peabody, president of the Peabody Engineering Corporation, who presided at the organization meeting, was unanimously named head of the league, and Arthur L. Doremus, vice-president of the Crocker Wheeler Electric Manufacturing Company, was named treasurer.

The new body absorbs the League for Noise Abatement, whose program it takes over with additions.

Speakers at the organization meeting pointed out that noise reduction here could be effected with benefit to the health, happiness and business activity of the city. Among these were Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, one-time health commissioner; Dr. E. E. Free, noise abatement expert; Professor Frank Lewis Eidmann, of Columbia University; Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, of the Academy of Medicine; Henry A. Barton, director of the American Institute of Physics, and Dr. John Oberwager, of the health department.

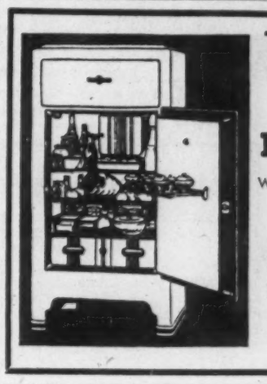
Mayor LaGuardia in his message to the meeting observed that many of the noises here were unnecessary, inconsiderate and physically injurious to thousands of persons. Automobile horns, should be used only within the requirements of traffic safety, he said, and if abused make traffic less safe.

"New Yorkers suffer enough shocks nowadays without being required to live in a bedlam," he declared.

Rouge Deposit Found

Mrs. Francis Lynch of Gainesville, Texas, whose hobby is collecting odd stones, discovered a deposit of rough, used by jewelers in polishing gems.

SHATTUCK INN
AT THE FOOT OF MT. MONADNOCK
JAFFREY, N.H.
Come up for May 30th week-end. Zestful living outdoors and in. All comforts. Own dairy. Elevator. Weekly rates, $20 and up.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR



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With 5 Years' Protection on Hermetically Sealed Unit for Only $1 a Year
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.
615 Atlantic Avenue
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Low summer roundtrips
NOW *to* NOVEMBER 10
Return limit 45 days

For example, from NEW YORK:

$98.25 ROUNDTRIP
in comfortable coaches and chair cars.

$126.90 ROUNDTRIP
in luxurious Pullmans — berth extra. (Similar greatly reduced fares from all eastern cities.) Fares with November 30 return limit are a little higher.

HOW TO SEE
twice as much

If you go to California on one Southern Pacific route and return on a different Southern Pacific route, you see twice as much for not 1¢ extra rail fare!

For example, go to Los Angeles on our SUNSET LIMITED from New Orleans through the Old South or GOLDEN STATE LIMITED from Chicago via El Paso and Southern Arizona. Return on the OVERLAND LIMITED or PACIFIC LIMITED from San Francisco over the route of the Pony Express or CASCADE via the Pacific Northwest. All these trains COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED.

Direct air-conditioned service to AMERICA'S EXPOSITION, San Diego, May 29 to November 11.

Southern Pacific
FAST FINE TRAINS – NO EXTRA FARE
H. H. GRAY, *General Passenger Agent*
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See how much
REAL HELP
this Glenwood Gas Ranqe
gives you

TABLE-TOP
The top of this modern Glenwood is the Easy-Clean type . . . smooth and stainless ● enamel that is acid-proof.

4 SPEEDLUX BURNERS
No matches are necessary. Just turn on the burners in the cooking top and they ● light automatically.

AUTOMATIC FEATURES
The baking oven is automatically heat-controlled. Clock control and automatic oven lighting are extra conveniences that ● you may have if you wish.

ASTOGRIL BROILER
This range has a handy draw-out broiling compartment at a convenient height. The quick-searing, smokeless Astogril is a ● great help, too.

EXTRA LARGE OVEN
This oven is 15 inches high, permitting a large roaster to be used while other oven ● cooking is being done. The whole range is heavily insulated for coolness and for economy of fuel.

No. 5000 Glenwood "De Luxe"

Another fine modern Glenwood is shown above, actually in use. Notice the two ovens. You can use one for a big roast, for instance, while pies or cakes are baking in the smaller oven at the right. This range is also fully automatic in its lighting and controls.

Even looking at it here you can get some idea of how practically this range has been planned to help make cooking easy for you in true Glenwood style.

You will find it time well spent to stop in at your local gas office and have them open the doors and top of this Glenwood and really show you what a fine, helpful, time-saving range it is. This is one of the ranges included in our Special Spring Offer.

ASK ABOUT OUR SPRING OFFER

For a limited time the Gas Companies of Greater Boston are making you a special offer. Your old range will be accepted as first payment and you will be allowed 10% of the price of your new range for it. Terms as low as a dollar a week, depending on the model you buy.

No. 3000 Glenwood "Masterpiece"

COOK WITH GAS
it's DEPENDABLE

'PHONE AND FIND OUT, TODAY, AT ANY Gas COMPANY SHOWROOM

Coast League In Difficulty, It Is Rumored

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pacific Coast League, a Class AA minor that has probably sent more baseball players to the majors than any other circuit, threatens to fold up. Led by Earl McNeely, president of the Sacramento club, several owners have appealed to H. L. Baggerly, league prexy, it is understood, for a solution to their financial problems.

This startling bit of information was learned several days ago. An immediate meeting was to be held and what steps were taken at this meeting, if any, is not known at this time. However, it is a fact that nearly every club in the Pacific Coast League has lost considerable money since the start of the season. McNeely, one of the heaviest losers, was quoted in a San Francisco paper as saying that he would much rather disband his club now and lose $10,000, than finish out the schedule and be $50,000 in the red.

What Baggerly and the league can do about the situation is a question. The present general admission price is 40 cents. This might be reduced to 25 cents, thereby attracting more spectators. However, it is doubtful if the fans will pay their way into the parks often enough to take care of the difference between 25 and 40 cents, and also lift the clubs out of financial difficulty.

May Cut Salaries

Another solution to the problem might be the cutting down of salaries. Unfortunately for the club owners, however, the majority of their stars are under contract, and such contracts call for a specified salary through the entire 1935 season. Undoubtedly the officials would get plenty of opposition if they should try to break these contracts. Of course, the players themselves might get together and agree to accept lower wages.

The Pacific Coast League has been in financial difficulty before. It survived, and possibly it will survive again. Most of the teams are controlled by major league clubs and should receive assistance from that source.

Over a period of years, the P. C. L. has been the cradle of many a big leaguer. The list of stars who learned their early baseball in the circuit is a long one. Here are a few of them: Hal Chase, Orvie Overall, Roger Peckinpaugh, Duffy Lewis, Emil Meusel, Tony Lazzeri, Dazzy Vance, the Waner brothers, Mickey Cochrane, Charlie Root, Willie Kamm, Lefty O'Doul, Harry Heilmann, George Walberg, Wally Berger, George Blaeholder, Earl Averill, Roy Johnson, Gus Suhr, Larry French, Red Lucas and many others. For years the Baggerly circuit led the country in sending young prospects to the National and American Leagues.

Need Coast League

The major circuits cannot afford to lose the Coast League as a proving ground for youngsters. True, there are two other class AA leagues—the American Association and International League; but through past experience, it appears that a young player gets just a little bit more from his schooling on the Pacific coast than he does in any other part of the country. Perhaps it is the climate and general weather conditions, which are usually better in California than in the mid section of the United States and here in the East.

In major league games played yesterday, the Chicago White Sox tightened their grip on first place in the American League standing by evening their series with the New York Yankees. The score was 3 to 2. Ted Lyons pitched for the Sox and did very well. It was his fourth victory of the current season. Chicago holds a 2½-game lead over Cleveland, which lost yesterday in Boston, 7 to 2.

In the National League, New York and Brooklyn kept pace at the top of the list, the Giants beating Pittsburgh while the Dodgers were overcoming Cincinnati. The Giants lead the Brooklynites by a game and a half.

Harvard Leads Entry List for Track Meet

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 22—Five hundred and fifteen athletes from 37 colleges are listed for the 15 events of the fifty-ninth annual track and field outdoor meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be staged in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, on May 31 and June 1, according to the entries made public yesterday, with Harvard University heading the list with 50. All four of the California colleges, headed by Southern California, winner of their recent meet, with 31, are entered. Other large colleges entered are Yale, Cornell, New York University, Princeton and Columbia.

Pacific Coast League

Results May 21

Seattle 8, San Francisco 6.
Portland 14, Sacramento 4.
Los Angeles 14, Oakland 5.
Missions 9, Hollywood 6.

American Association

Results May 21

Kansas City 8, Louisville 0.
Toledo 5, St. Paul 3.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 6.
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 6.

International League

Results May 21

Buffalo 12, Montreal 10.
Albany 11, Baltimore 6.
Toronto 6, Rochester 5.
Syracuse 7, Newark 4.

Amusements

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Sun., J. M. Sanroma, Soloist
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax

Discuss Part Athletics Play in Activities of the American Boy

Paul Parker, Photo

Prominent Sport Followers at Boys' Clubs of America Luncheon

Seated, Left to Right—Grantland Rice, Gene Tunney and William Zeigler Jr., Treasurer of the Organization. Standing, Left to Right—Albie Booth and William E. Hall, President of the Boys' Clubs

Sporting Around the Hub

Katharine Winthrop in Third Round

KATHARINE WINTHROP, top-seeded and defending champion, swept through two matches in the Massachusetts tennis championship at The Country Club yesterday, being the first to reach the third round. Marjorie L. Sachs, former Bermuda champion, seeded second, and Virginia Ellis, former Bay State titleholder, seeded third, moved into the second round in straight sets. The doubles tourney will make its official start today. Mrs. Marshall Fabyan, the former Sarah H. Palfrey, and Kay Winthrop are top seeded. Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold are second in the seeded list.

Detroit in Hub—The Detroit Tigers, present American League champions, come to Boston tomorrow for a three-game series with the Red Sox. Single games are scheduled for the three days. The Tigers and Sox have met only once this season, and the Detroit club won, 5 to 2, at Navin Field.

Ruth Hits Homer—Babe Ruth connected with his third home run of the season yesterday at Wrigley Field, Chicago, helping the Braves to a 4-to-1 triumph over the Cubs. Incidentally, it was the first time this season the Braves have been able to beat the Cubs, who had taken four straight. Ruth also contributed two fine running catches.

Showing the Kids How—Harvard grads returned to Soldiers Field yesterday and gave an impressive exhibition to the present varsity of "how baseball is played" by beating them 7 to 3. The alumni held the Crimson to one run for eight innings. Charlie Devens, famed alumnus and former member of the New York Yankee pitching staff, struck out five of the nine men to face him. Eddie Loughlin and Johnny Prior were the other alumni pitchers. The varsity made only five hits in the game. Gilligan hit a double and homer for the victors.

Free Swimming Instruction—One hundred nonswimmers received instruction at the Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A., during the first week of the free-swimming campaign. In order to accommodate men who were unable to get in during the last week, another series of lessons will be held from May 27 to June 1.

There is no charge for this instruction, which is given by the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross experts. Admission cards may be secured by application or writing to the Information Desk, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue, or by telephoning Kenmore 7800.

Brae Burn Busy—Brae Burn is a busy golf course these days. The invitation medal play tournament, under the auspices of the M. G. A. begins tomorrow and runs through Friday, while on Tuesday, May 28, a morning of golf followed by luncheon and progressive bridge is being planned for the women when an opportunity will be given to meet and play with new members. There will be a four-ball tournament on the large course and also on the small course. A putting contest will be held.

The men's invitation affair is an 18-hole medal play tournament. It is expected that over 250 will play and prizes with a retail value of over $200 will be given. Luncheon and dinner may be had at the clubhouse—entrance fee for the tournament $2.00.

Twi-League Race Tightens—Commonwealth Fuel Company of Somerville climbed to a tie with the Cambridge Red Sox in the Suburban Twilight League race, last night, by defeating Winthrop B. R. A. at Ingleside Park, Winthrop, 1 to 0. The other results saw Lord Tanning tie with Hall's All-Stars, 2-2; Cambridge Red Sox tie with Watertown Pals, 2-2; First National Stores beat the Shaw Club, 5-1, and Hoyt Pals win from Smart Oil, 10-5.

Golf Committee Helps—Harold W. Pierce and Ellery W. Rogers, members of The Country Club golf committee, took out their clubs and played for the team in its 13½-1½ victory against Oakley yesterday. The triumph lifted The Country Club to first place in the Boston Four-Ball League, one point ahead of Winchester. The other scores saw Winchester beat Wollaston, 11½-3½; Charles River top Weston, 11-4; Wellesley beat Woodland, 9-6; and Commonwealth tie with Brae Burn, 7½ each.

Golf Pro Ingenuity—Leave it to John Barnadi to maintain interest—and from a business angle. Now he has instituted class instruction for junior members at Charles River, and has an enrolment of 36 for Saturday mornings.

Wary of Terriers—Not since the student days of Mickey Cochrane have the Boston University Terriers been looked upon as rugged gridiron opponents. Recently rumors have become prevalent that under Pat Hanley, B. U. football is on the upgrade to such an extent that opponents are wary. Tufts, Bates and Vermont have left the B. U. schedule and now New Hampshire has found another opponent for its customary date with the Terriers next fall.

Hockey Players on the Fire—Milt Halliday, Bill Cunningham and Donie Weir, all players being the property of the Bruin Cubs in the Can-Am League, are reported to have been sold to Cleveland of the International League. Cleveland also has an option on Nels Stewart, Bruin center, should he happen to leave the major league. Stewart possibly may be with another major league club other than the Bruins this coming season.

Tufts Track Captain—Paul P. Tetzlaff of Marblehead, marshal of the junior class and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, has been elected captain of the Tufts varsity track and field team for next year. Tetzlaff is a quarter and half-miler. He holds the college quarter-mile record of 50 2-5s.

Need More Boy's Schools—In protection to the boys today it looks like more schools for boys only are needed. Bartlett High School of Webster (Mass.) is a concrete example. Theresa White, girl, has supplanted some boy from being a second baseman on the ball team. Perhaps the girls are getting that good, but the prospect is not a pleasant one. Hope the day never arrives when the college grid hero is Miss So-and-So.

Over the Net

W. F. Crocker to Play in Canada

SMILING BILL CROCKER, former Canadian Davis Cup ace, who was a contributor to the Monitor's "Improve Your Tennis" series last year, has decided to return to serious tennis competition this season. Crocker spent last summer in Massachusetts, playing at Longwood and at Newport, R. I. This year he will play on the senior men's team of the Notre Dame de Grace Club in the Montreal interclub series. It would not be surprising to see Willard Crocker playing in some of the sanctioned tournaments on the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association schedule.

With Robert D. (Bobby) Murray, provincial champion; M. Laird Watt, Roland Longtin and Marcel Rainville, the Dominion champion, all in Europe this summer, Crocker, if he decides to enter the Quebec championship, should give the younger fellows a battle for the title.

Mrs. Moody Has a Busy Day—Helen Wills Moody, who hasn't played competitive tennis since her default to Helen Hull Jacobs in 1933, arrived in New York yesterday morning. Taking up residence at the Colony Club, she proceeded to round out a busy day. She visited the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the Bankers Club and the River Club, where she played for 1h. 15m. with Frank Bonneau, the club professional. Sports writers and tennis players were of the opinion that the former champion has lost none of her former skill.

She lunched with J. S. Myrick, chairman of the Wightman Cup committee, and other officials, at the Bankers Club. The rest of the day she was besieged by interviewers and photographers. Mrs. Moody sails today for England on the United States liner Manhattan. She plans to play in two or three smaller tournaments abroad, and if satisfied with her game will play at Wimbledon. Her entry in the All-England championships has already been reported in London.

West Point Repeats—The United States Military Academy doubles team, coached by Ralph E. Chambers, another contributor to the Monitor's 1934 "tennis series," carried on the New York State intercollegiate doubles championship, which was played on the West Point courts last week end. Cadets Charles J. (Dan) Daley, team captain, and James M. Worthington won the title this year for West Point. They defeated Wesley Michaelis and Lester Steifberg of New York University, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Last spring Cadet Charles Daly and Cadet Herbert M. Cady won the state doubles title for West Point for the first time in history. Cady was lost to the team this season. David Geller of N. Y. U. carried off the state singles title this year, defeating a teammate, Daniel Freeman, 6—0, 6—1. New York University took the team trophy with 26 points. Army was second with 19 points.

Alice Marble Recovers—Another Californian plans to hit the comeback trail this year. She is Alice I. Marble of San Francisco.

Miss Marble, playing a year ago in the French hard-court championships, pitched to the ground while playing against Mme. Sylvia Henrotin. She was sent home for a long rest.

Coming out of retirement, Miss Marble played carefully under the watchful eyes of Eleanor Tennant. Now she feels ready for a full season's play in the eastern part of the United States. She expects to start east in July, playing at Longwood, Seabright, Newport and Forest Hills. If she displays her old-time form, she may get a chance to play on the United States Wightman Cup team, which meets England this year on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, on Aug. 16 and 17.

Fischer Again Wins Big Ten Golf Title

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—Johnny Fischer, University of Michigan star, beat par by four strokes at Kildeer yesterday to overtake and defeat his teammate, Charles Kocsis, for the Big Ten golf championship.

Three shots behind as he started the last nine, Fischer carded a 31 to beat Kocsis, defending titleholder, by three strokes. His 72-hole total was 281, two under the Big Ten record held by Kocsis.

It was the third Big Ten triumph in as many starts for Fischer. He won in 1932 and 1933, but gave up the event last year to compete with America's Walker Cup team.

Fischer, Kocsis, Woodrow Malloy and Allen Saunders won for Michigan the Conference team championship for the fourth-straight year. The Wolverines scored a grand total of 1163 points, with Northwestern the runner-up.

College Batting Title Regulations Changed

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The executive committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League has voted to introduce a more elastic rule to govern the award of the individual batting championship and the Charles Hildreth Blair bat, according to an announcement yesterday by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the circuit.

Heretofore a player has had to participate in one-half of the number of innings played by his team in league games to be eligible for the batting award. Beginning with the current season, no fixed number of innings will be required, but a player will have to be a "recognized regular."

Border line cases will be decided by executive deliberation.

Schoolboy Crew Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22—The first regatta of the Schoolboys' Rowing Association of America, under the direction of President William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, will be held on Lake Quinsigamond, here, June 1. The regatta will consist of two races, one for eights and the other for fours with coxswain. If the entry list numbers more than seven in either race, there will be two days of racing instead of one, as the course is not wide enough for any more starters, according to Earl P. Baltz, secretary.

Newsom to Washington

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22 (AP)—Louis "Buck" Newsom, big right-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, was sold yesterday to the Washington Senators for $50,000.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	8	.692
Brooklyn	18	11	.621
Chicago	15	11	.577
St. Louis	15	13	.536
Pittsburgh	16	16	.500
Cincinnati	10	16	.385
Philadelphia	8	16	.333
Boston	8	17	.320

Results May 21

Boston 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.
Brooklyn 9, Cincinnati 1.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	18	8	.692
Cleveland	15	10	.600
New York	16	12	.571
Boston	14	12	.538
Detroit	14	13	.519
Washington	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	8	16	.333
St. Louis	5	18	.217

Results May 21

Boston 7, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
Only games.

College Baseball Results

Alumni 7, Harvard 3.
Bucknell 11, Susquehanna 7.
Carleton 14, Augustana 10.
Colby 7, Bowdoin 2.
Lehigh 8, Gettysburg 1
Long Island 8, Fordham 4.
Mass. State 16, Conn. State 5.
Muskingum 4, Capital 3.
Northwestern 7, Chicago 3.
Pennsylvania 3, Lafayette 2.
Purdue 5, Illinois 2.
St. John's 8, C. C. N. Y. 7.
Villanova 2, Penn A. C. 1.

Mrs. Hutchinson Wins Title

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—Controlling her shots with the accuracy and steadiness of a champion, Mrs. Nan Hutchinson, Victoria golf Club, lifted the British Columbia golf championship, at the Royal Colwood course recently, by defeating Peggy Allen, 17-year-old George Vale Club star, in the 36-hole final 6 and 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Kraenzlein and Owens

THIRTY-EIGHT years ago this month there appeared on Berkeley Oval, New York, a young sophomore from the University of Pennsylvania by the name of Alvin C Kraenzlein. He was a candidate for a title or two in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America track and field championship games. That he was ambitious was clearly shown by the fact that his name appeared in at least three of the events. I think he was entered in a fourth, but cannot recall at the present time. His specialties were the 100-yard dash, 120-yard high and 220-yard low hurdles and the running broad jump.

Beginning of a Great Career

Well the Penn sophomore may have been ambitious, and if he was he soon proved that he had every right to be, for he was starting a track career which has left his name high in the ranks of the great college athletes of the country. On that day he won the 120- and 220-yard hurdles and was third in the running broad jump for the rather respectable total of 12 points. And, mind you, this was the poorest showing he ever made in an intercollegiate championship. The next year he won the 120- and 220-yard hurdles and the running broad jump for a total of 15 points, and, just to show that he could do even better, he climaxed his college athletic career the next May by winning the 100-yard dash, the 120- and 220-yard hurdles, and finished second in the running broad jump for a total of 18 points. That year Pennsylvania won the team trophy with 39 points, which shows just how important Kraenzlein was to the Red and Blue.

Wide World
Jesse Owens

Now Owens Comes on the Scene

And now, 35 years after Kraenzlein hung up his racing shoes, along comes another wonder athlete. This time it is a sophomore at Ohio State University in the person of Jesse Owens, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, his record for the next three years will surpass that of Kraenzlein by quite a margin. Last Saturday he took part in a quadrangular meet, with Ohio State, Wisconsin, Chicago and Northwestern battling for the team title, and before the meet was over this sturdy athlete had taken first in the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, first in the 220-yard low hurdles and first in the running broad jump. That means 20 points to his credit.

Where Is He Going to Stop?

Winning four events in any big college meet these days is about all anyone could ask for, but Owens went even further than that. In the 100-yard dash he tied the world's record and in the 220-yard hurdles he smashed the world's record. All he did in the other two events was to break the meet records. This coming Saturday he will be representing his college in the Western Conference championships at Ann Arbor, Mich., and if he doesn't score 20 points it will be because he is below the form he showed last Saturday. This is his first year in the Big Ten meet, and it may be expecting too much to look to him to win four first places; but I shall be surprised if he does not. Remembering that he is only a sophomore, one cannot help asking just where he is going to stop. That is a question I would rather not try to answer, but I am willing to venture the opinion that he is going to be quite an asset to the Ohio State University track teams of 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Most Golfers Will Begin Open With Two Strikes Called

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Judging from the way the professionals are talking, Oakmonts bunkered terrors have been giving them nightmares in anticipation of the U. S. open championship on the outskirts of Pittsburgh, June 6.

There will be two strikes on most of the sharpshooters before they step up to the first tee, unless they shift from forebodings of fear of enthusiasm for the forthcoming battle.

"To give you an idea of how tough its going to be, let me tell you an incident connected with my last practice round at Oakmont, said Gene Sarazen.

"I was playing in a foursome with Emil Loeffler, the home club pro. One of our companions hooked a tee shot that failed to get into trouble. In fact it left him in a good position for his next shot. I saw the look of chagrin on Loeffler's face. He didn't say a word then but the next morning he was out bright and early, with a working crew, and installed a new bunker on the spot.

"I had a 73 on my last trip around the course. If I could get four rounds like that in the championship I would win in a walk but I probably won't come close. I'm going around now with a niblick in my hands most of the time, getting more accustomed to the feel and worrying about how often I will have to use it at Oakmont."

Under the circumstances Oakmont's battleground is likely to witness some of the most astounding upheavals in the long history of the America open.

Sarazen is a 6-to-1 favorite, with the odds also short on Olin Dutra, Craig Wood, Paul Runyan, Henry Picard and Ky Laffoon, but their best friends may not be able to recognize them when they have finished 72 holes.

There are at least a dozen other "long shots," including Sid Brews, the touring South African, who has attracted sufficient support in Jack Doyle's Broadway book to cut his price to 20 to 1 from 30. Sid has been keeping quiet, but professionals who have practiced with him say the Britisher has all the shots as well as plenty of confidence. Brews was runner-up in last year's British open to Henry Cotton.

Six Japanese, now touring their way East, also will add international color to the championship and may furnish a few surprises. None can be given a chance to win, but they have already demonstrated that Japan, as in every other sporting venture, can produce first class talent.

Including their Kansas City appearances against American professionals, the Japanese won four out of seven team matches. The best known of the sextet is "Tommy" Miyamoto, a fine competitor and a long hitter.

It will be a good idea to keep an eye on Denny Shute, who led the Chicago qualifiers and who has a habit of moving unobtrusively into the golfing picture. The former British Open champion is very much "on" his game.

California Regatta Plans Nearly Ready

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 22 (AP)—Plans are nearing completion, it was learned yesterday, for a national collegiate rowing regatta over the 2000-meter Olympic marine stadium course here June 29.

Six crews would compete in the event—three from the East and Washington, California and University of California at Los Angeles in the West. The most likely eastern representatives, it was revealed, were among Harvard, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Cornell.

The event will be sponsored by U. C. L. A. with the backing of local businessmen and civic leaders just as was the national regatta held here two years ago in which Washington defeated Yale by a few inches.

College Tennis Result

Lehigh 8, Gettysburg 1.

College Track Result

F. & M. 82, Ursinus 44.

Soviet Russia Has Millions Out for Sport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD—So far as international sport, in its wider significance, is concerned, Soviet Russia is right off the map and has been that way ever since the outbreak of the World War. But, internally, there has been during the last 10 years something of a state-fostered "sports boom" here and it is now estimated (perhaps generously) that there are 8,000,000 active devotees of track and field athletics in the land, in addition to 20,000,000 schoolboys and schoolgirls who are taking special courses of instruction. A government factory is said to be engaged at present in manufacturing 9,000,000 pairs of "spikes" and 45,000,000 pairs of running shorts!

Association football has made big strides in popularity. Before the war there were six soccer clubs in Moscow; now there are more than 500.

Lack of trained instructors has been a handicap all along the line in Soviet sports development, but efforts have been made to overcome it by importing experts from abroad and by training future instructors at special centers. Apropos of this, it is announced that the pick of Russia's track athletes will train this summer under the supervision of the great Finnish Olympic distance-running champion, Paavo Nurmi.

At present the general level of athletic attainment in Russia is not high, judged by ordinary standards. This is hardly surprising, for not only is sport "for the masses" a new venture, but the avowed aim of its organizers here is merely to encourage the maximum number of people to participate in outdoor recreation. In the words of a Soviet authority on physical culture, "Our ideal in sport is not to strain after records or to train a small class of expert performers in different fields." The athletic contacts of the Soviet Union with the outside world are severely limited, because it is a point of honor for Soviet athletes to compete only with members of Communist athletic organizations in other countries, and, as a rule, the latter are not very far advanced either in numbers or skill.

The high spot in Communist athletic jamborees is the Spartakiade, a sort of Bolshevik Olympic Games, associated in name with the rebel gladiator, Spartacus, who is considered to have been an ancient leader of the proletariat. The program at this recurrent international festival includes most of the popular sports,—Association Football, handball, lawn tennis, swimming, rowing, track and field athletics, and so forth. The Spartakiade, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, is utilized internationally for the spreading of Bolshevik propaganda.

French Pair Win From Americans

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—The American doubles team of Wilmer M. Hines and Henry Culley was eliminated from the French hard court tennis championship today by the crack French combination of Marcel Bernard and Christian Boussus. The scores were 6-2, 6-2, 6-8, 6-3.

The French stars—Boussus is ranked No. 1 and Bernard No. 4—ran away with the first two games with accurate placements, winning every service.

Hines, former University of North Carolina tennis captain, did not win a service until the score was 0—4 against the Americans in the third set.

Hines and Culley, the latter a Santa Barbara (Calif.) youngster now living abroad, then rallied to win five straight games, but the Frenchmen hit their stride again to capture the final set with ease, completely bewildering the Americans.

In an attempt to salvage something from the tournament, Hines and Culley made a belated decision to enter the singles. Hines was paired against Alexandre Goldwyn of France, while Culley drew Jacques Jamain, the 18-year-old French star, as his first-round opponent.

A French-American team, composed of Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, second ranking French star, had little difficulty disposing of Mme. J. Goldschmidt and Mlle. M. Belliard of France, 7-5, 6-3 in a second round match. They will oppose Mlle. C. Rosambert and Mlle. I. Neufeld in the third round. The latter pair advanced today with a 2-6, 6-1, 9-7 triumph over the French-Italian team of Jacqueline Gallay and Anna Luzzatti.

Helen Jacobs, United States women's champion, made her first appearance in the hard court tennis championship yesterday, teaming with Roland Journu, the French star, to win an easy doubles match from the French pair, Simone Kleinadel and Max Tenaille, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0.

The American girl and her partner were never in danger. They consistently smothered their opponents' shots to win the first round match as they pleased.

The failure of Carolin Babcock of California, to reach France in time to play with Roderich Menzel, the Czech ace, against Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Mme. Sperling Krahwinkel, gave the German pair a second round match by default.

An American mixed doubles team, composed of Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Wilmer Hines, advanced to the second round yesterday when Arlette Neufeld and Pierre Landry of France, also defaulted.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	21	14	.600
Memphis	20	16	.556
New Orleans	17	15	.531
Chattanooga	18	16	.529
Nashville	17	17	.500
Birmingham	16	17	.485
Little Rock	14	18	.438
Knoxville	11	21	.344

Results May 21

Knoxville 7, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 8, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 3, Little Rock 1.

Mrs. Warmbier Retains Title

DETROIT, May 22 (AP)—Mrs. Marie Warmbier, national singles and all-events bowling champion, still held her bowling crown today. She defeated Mrs. Gertrude Schuster in the final block of their 96-game match Monday night. Mrs. Warmbier won six of the eight games rolled in the final block, winding up with a pin total of 18,439 against 17,402 for Mrs. Schuster.

Extra Incentive For Harvard-Yale Athletes in Meet

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's well-balanced varsity track and field team will invade New Haven, Saturday, with prospects of the first dual victory against Yale on Eli grounds since 1915, when the Crimson eked out satisfaction, 53 to 51. Other strong Harvard teams have invaded New Haven territory only to encounter upsets, but confidence that this year the trick will be turned, prevails from Coach Eddie Farrell and Capt. Johnny Scheu, down. The varsity and freshman teams will go to New Haven on Saturday morning and the meet will begin at 1:30 o'clock.

The freshmen as well as the varsity have an extra incentive to surpass themselves because the best athletes of the two universities, excepting those in the hammer and discus events, will earn places on the combined team to meet Oxford and Cambridge in England during July. Custom in the past has seen the first and second-place men of the varsity meet chosen, but where a freshman has performed exceptionally well, he has been given opportunity in a later test to vie with the varsity place winner.

Two freshmen athletes in particular, one from Harvard and one from Yale, are among those expected to battle varsity men for a place. Charles Cretzmeyer, Harvard freshman sprinter, and Al Mills, former Mercersburg athlete, who is a good hurdler and sprinter, are the youngsters believed likely to crash through for berths.

In the Princeton and Dartmouth dual meets, the entries were limited to two from each institution for each event, but in the annual Harvard-Yale encounter the entry list will be raised to four each. Through this increasing of the number of entries there will be heats in the sprints and hurdles and there will be more opportunity for men to win varsity letters as well as make the combined team.

Harvard has had an excellent season record with victories in all dual meets, the Greater Boston Intercollegiates and Heptagonal track and field games held at Princeton a week ago Saturday. Both Harvard and Yale will compete in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. games May 31 and June 1 in the Harvard Stadium.

Harvard Crew Going to Coast

By a Staff Writer

Harvard's varsity oarsmen voted to accept an invitation to row in the Long Beach (Calif.) regatta in July. Only one man, Bob Cutler, stroke, will be unable to make the trip. The Crimson visited the coast two years ago in a similar regatta. Harvard authorities have decided that at least six of the eight to row against Yale must go to the coast. Immediately following the Yale race, June 21, Harvard will return to the Charles River to train for the coast regatta.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 22, 1910

OFFICIAL major league batting and pitching averages were released. Lajoie of Cleveland led the American League, with Cobb second, among the regulars. Magee of Philadelphia held top place in the National. Chief Bender of the Athletics had seven straight pitching victories in the junior circuit, while Cole of Chicago had four in succession in the National.

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SURVEY OF 50 HOMEWARD-BOUND SUBURBAN TRAINS

RAILROAD	Number of Trains Canvassed	Number of Newspaper Readers	THE SUN	World-Telegram	Journal	Post
N. Y. Central	13	5,802	3,067	1,729	688	318
N. Y., N. H. & H.	16	5,701	3,095	1,626	650	330
Long Island	6	3,488	1,533	1,061	729	165
Erie	5	1,865	875	527	312	151
Central of N. J.	5	2,382	1,117	796	327	142
D. L. & W.	5	2,042	1,112	541	245	144
Grand Total	50	21,280	10,799	6,280	2,951	1,250
		100%	51%	29%	14%	6%

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NEW YORK

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crepe Paper, a Crochet Hook and Presto — A Hat

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

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Making Yourself a Chapeau

If You Are Handy With a Crochet Hook These Are Easy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

NO ITEM of the wardrobe is more fascinating than hats, for the reason that they affect the face more definitely than any accessory, even more definitely than the frock itself. It is fun to find out what lines play up your features most becomingly; what contours are best for your hair line; what colors give most vivacity to your complexion and eyes. Also, it is very satisfactory to have a hat or two for each costume, if by doing so the budget is not demoralized.

Crepe paper and a crochet needle offer these opportunities. A variety of shapes, and a pleasing gamut of colors are available, and the effect is much like straw. Three such hats are illustrated, and the directions for making them follow. They are for a 22-inch head measurement.

Off-the-Face Silhouette

The paper is cut into ⅝-inch strips, across the grain, then pulled and twisted, and worked just as yarn is. The twisting is done by hand or with the aid of a small device called a "twister," which sells for a small sum. One 15-cent fold of crepe paper makes a hat.

Using a No. 3 steel crochet needle, start as follows:

Crown—Ch 3 and join in loop with slip st. Make 8 s c in loop. Make 2 s c in each of the 8 s c. Insert needle in first s c, pull thread through, insert needle in next s c, pull thread through, pull thread through all 3 loops on needle, ch 1. *Put needle back into last st worked, pull thread through, insert needle in next st, pull thread through, pull thread through all 3 loops on needle, ch 1, and repeat from *around this row. Next row: *Put needle back into last st worked, pull thread through, skip next st, and pull thread through next st, work off all 3 loops on needle at once, ch 1, repeat from *. This is the pattern cr st to use throughout. To increase: Put needle back into last st worked, pull thread through, put needle into next st, pull thread through, work off the 3 loops at once, and ch 1. Crochet in pattern, increasing enough to keep work flat, until circle measures 6½ inches in diameter. Cr without increasing until depth of crown measures 6 inches from center top to edge.

Brim—Ch enough sts to fit a 22-inch headsize. Crochet in same st as for crown, breaking thread at end of each row and picking up work again at beginning of previous row.

Increase every 4th st in second row, then cr 5 rows without increasing. 8th row—cr a short row beginning and ending 2½ inches from ends of brim, and increasing every 10th st. Cr 2 more short rows and 2 full length rows without increasing. S c 1 row around brim.

Sew brim to crown and brush hat thoroughly with a water repellent solution, allowing it to dry on one side before doing the other. Turn up the brim in front and sew on the ornament.

A Profile Hat

The shape of the narrow hat with upturned brim on one side, through which a ribbon is passed and tied in a dainty bow, is particularly becoming to a girl who wears her hair thickly curled and waved, and whose profile is attractive.

Again a 15-cent fold of crepe paper makes the hat, and again a No. 3 crochet hook is recommended. The paper is manipulated in the same manner for all these hats.

A single crochet stitch, making a rib, is used for this hat. To do this, single crochet and pick up the back loop only of the stitch in the previous row.

Crown—Ch 3 sts, put hook in first st, slip stitch to join in loop. Row 1—7 s c in loop. Row 2—2 s c in each s c of previous row. Row 3—*1 s c in next st, 2 in next, and repeat from *to end of row. Increase enough to keep work flat, and s c until the circle measures 7½ inches in diameter. Next 2 rows—1 s c in each s c of previous row. Next row—cr in pattern decreasing every 10th st.

Next 5 rows—1 s c in each s c of previous row. Next row—cr in pattern decreasing every 10th st. Crochet enough rows more without increasing to make depth of crown measure 5¾ inches.

Brim—Ch enough sts to fit 22-inch headsize when finished (work will draw up slightly as it is being crocheted so allow an extra inch). Row 1—1 s c in each ch. Row 2—Cr in pattern increasing every 6th st. Cr in pattern until brim measures slightly over 2 inches.

Sew brim to crown, allowing crown to extend about 1 inch below brim on left side of hat. Before putting on the ribbon, brush the hat with water repellent solution first on one side, then when dry on the other.

The beret is the nonchalant type of cap that a girl likes to keep in an accessible closet and pull on quickly for informal occasions.

The crêpe paper is prepared as it was for the other two hats, but a No. 0 or a No. 1 steel hook is used. The crocheting is done in rib stitch, which is produced, as has been said, by taking a single stitch in the back loop only. Two rows of popcorn stitches decorate the crown.

Ch 3 and join in loop. Row 1: 8 s c in loop. Row 2: *3 s c in next st, 1 in next. Repeat from * to end of row. Row 3: 1 s c, *3 s c in center st of the 3 single crochets made in the previous row (these 4 center sts are the corner sts, and the work should be increased at the corners throughout to make the crown square). 1 s c in the next 3 sts. Repeat from * to end of row. Row 4: 2 s c, *3 s c in the corner st, 1 s c in the next 5 sts. Repeat from * to end of row. Continue working in pattern, increasing 3 sts at the corners for 5 more rows, when work should measure approximately 5 inches diagonally across from corner to corner. Row 10: Starting at corner to make the popcorns, 1 s c, *5 d c in next st, remove needle, insert in the first of the 5 d c and in the last, slip st, ch 1, s c in the next 2 sts. Repeat from * to end of row. S c in pattern for 5 more rows, increasing each row 3 sts at the corners. If necessary, increase between corners to keep work flat. Work should now measure approximately 8 inches diagonally across from corner to corner. Row 16: Start at corner to make popcorns (see Row 10). S c in pattern, increasing each row 3 sts at the corners until work measures about 12 inches diagonally across from corner to corner. If necessary, increase or decrease between corners to keep the work flat.

Next Row: s c without increasing. Next row: * s c to corner and decrease by crocheting 2 sts together. Repeat from * to end of row for 8 rows, or until work measures 2½ inches from the row crocheted without increasing. This measurement should be taken diagonally at corners. Crochet 3 rows, decreasing at corners, and decreasing 1 st between corners. Crochet 6 rows plain or until work measures 3¾ inches from first row crocheted without increasing.

Water repellent solution, a colorless liquid that will not change the color of the crepe, may be brushed on the hat to keep the color from coming out if the wearer of the hat is caught in a shower of rain.

Key to abbreviations used—s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; st, stitch; cr, crochet; ch, chain.

Meatless Soups

Bouillons, Consommés, Cream Soups and Bisques

Foods for Special Needs—4

By **Hannah Dutaud**

Supervisor of Steward's Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS entire article could be devoted to the "romance of soups" and then not tell half their lovely and amusing story. Glancing over early published treatises on cookery, those written in Italy, France and England, we read with astonishment of the vast quantities of foods that were tossed into the soup caldron. We pause to give thanks that soups of today are made of more ethereal ingredients.

All through the ages soups have occupied an important place in the family menu. However, there have been moments when they were in grave danger of going into the discard. Fortunately, no substitute has been found worthy of their position—hence "soup" the old familiar friend remains with us. For years they were the introduction to the family meal and great interest centered around the soup tureen when it graced the dinner table. Many of us recall how as children we could hardly wait for the cover to be lifted, so that we might watch the column of steam burst forth and go circling up to the ceiling.

Soups are grouped under many different headings. These articles deal only with: Bouillons, consommés, cream soups, bisques.

Bouillons and consommés are deficient in food value. Their strong meat flavor and high seasoning make them an acceptable accompaniment to the dinner. Cream soups and bisques have a high percentage of food value, and are best served with luncheon or supper. When followed by a salad and simple dessert, this makes a well-balanced meal—economical and easily prepared.

In the third article of this series we included Cream Soups among the suggested list of Semi-Solids. Experience has proved that they are indispensable and should be used frequently when cooking to meet an individual need.

The beauty of these soups depends upon the creamy sauce which forms their base. It is quite an achievement to be able to make good sauces. Once becoming master of this art—one may feel independent in many branches of cookery, such as the making of croquettes, soufflés, mousses, omelets, and au gratin dishes, since cream sauce enters into the making of them all. In fact it occupies such an important place in the culinary department, we cannot conceive of preparing the simplest meal without it.

The French excel in the art of sauce making. It was during the reign of Louis XIV that it reached the height of its glory. There existed a Royal Society of Sauce Makers. Only those who had succeeded in concocting a sauce that would please the King were eligible for membership. As this was a coveted honor, cooks vied with each other to gain membership in The Royal Society of Sauce Makers. BEHOLD—a sauce for every dish and palate.

Before proceeding with Cream Soups let us learn the simple rules underlying the making of cream sauce. In making one cup of sauce or a large quantity, the amount would vary but not the method.

First—Butter and flour must be of equal proportion—never more of one than the other. Using more flour than butter gives a pasty consistency; using more butter than flour the surplus fat rises to the surface giving an oily appearance. To avoid glueyness, the flour must be thoroughly cooked with the butter, before adding the liquid.

Second—After carefully measuring ingredients, melt first the butter, add flour, cook for a few seconds stirring constantly; then slowly add milk (or whatever liquid used) stirring continually until it reaches the boiling point, remove from fire and season to taste. When making a large quantity the liquid may be heated first. This will save time, since it is imperative to stir the liquid into butter and flour until the whole is blended and the sauce has reached the boiling point. A quantity of this may be prepared and kept in refrigerator to be used as needed. Always reheat in double boiler. The consistency of sauce for soups should be that of thin cream.

All cream soups are made by the same rule; the vegetables are cooked in small amount of water, then put through a strainer or chopped very fine. The vegetable juice should be added to cream sauce and last the vegetable puree. When using fresh asparagus add ⅛ teaspoon soda to 2 cups of asparagus water. For 1 quart fresh or canned tomatoes use 1 level teaspoon soda. This rule never varies—the tomatoes should be brought to boiling point then strained and soda added immediately. This will entirely destroy the acid present.

We are giving only a few recipes of the more complicated cream soups. They will serve to illustrate the point we stress—that with a good cream sauce and a few vegetables one may make soups without the use of a specific recipe. It is like everything else in cookery—once knowing the fundamental rules the inventive ability may be brought into play and unusual combinations be worked out that could not be found in cook books.

There are soups of a thick creamy consistency that are independent of sauce. Lentil, dried peas and beans, and potato, have all the starchy content necessary. These are very practical and economical, and when well made cannot be excelled. The dry vegetables require hours of soaking as well as hours of slow cooking, and should not be cooked in water in which they have been soaking. When vegetables are thoroughly cooked, force through strainer and season. The vegetable puree is brought to the right consistency by the addition of cream.

Meatless Vegetable Soup

Possibly the soup requiring the greatest amount of time to prepare is meatless vegetable soup. One will always feel well repaid for the time it takes. Those who like to exclude meat from their diet will welcome this recipe. In the preparation of vegetarian dishes, the effort is constantly made to produce a flavor resembling that of meat. It is interesting to note that this is obtained through the process of caramelization of vegetables. So nearly may one approach the flavor of roast meat through this process it is almost impossible to differentiate the flavor of a meatless vegetable soup from that of one made with meat.

⅓ cup carrots
½ cup turnips
¼ cup onions
½ cup potato
½ cup cabbage
½ cup celery
1 cup tomato juice

Vegetables are to be diced very fine and kept separate. Place small piece of butter in frying pan; when melted, add vegetables requiring the longest time to cook. With a spatula gently turn them until all the little cubes have reached a rich golden brown; place in a warm covered container, add boiling water to cover the vegetable, and cook over slow fire. Brown each vegetable separately, adding them to soup kettle when brown. Keep adding boiling water to more than cover vegetables—add tomato juice, ½ cup corn. Other vegetables may be added, such as finely chopped green pepper, a few mushrooms, small amount of watercress. The addition of each vegetable naturally increases the substance of the soup. Cook one hour, season to taste and serve with vegetables left whole or forced through a strainer. An important point to remember is to add small amount of boiling water to the frying pan after browning vegetables—this is to remove the good brown caramel substance that will give the soup its rich dark color.

Crème a la reine

1 pint chicken broth
1 cup milk
½ cup chicken cut very fine
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour

Make sauce by melting butter, adding flour then milk and chicken broth. Stir until it reaches the boiling point, season to taste and add chopped chicken.

Tomato Soup

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
2 cups tomato juice
½ teaspoon soda
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Salt to taste

Make cream sauce of first three ingredients; add soda to boiling tomato juice then slowly add the tomato juice to the cream sauce—never the cream sauce to tomato as this might cause the sauce to curdle. A word of caution—never stir cream sauce and tomato with the same spoon—often the acid tomato juice that adheres to the spoon will cause curdling of milk. To enrich the flavor of the soup—bits of celery, parsley and a piece of onion may be cooked in the tomato before they are strained. Tomato juice should be added to the cream sauce just before serving and both must be at the scalding point.

Spinach Soup

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1 cup spinach juice
½ cup spinach purée

Make sauce of first four ingredients, season to taste, then add spinach which has been put through a sieve. Add speck of grated onion if desired.

Huntington Soup

1½ tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons flour
2 cups chicken broth
2 cups corn
2 cups canned tomatoes
1 slice of onion
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper

Chop corn, add chicken broth, tomatoes and onion. Bring slowly to boiling point. Rub through sieve. Melt butter, add flour, cook few moments then gradually add hot mixture. Season with salt, pepper.

The difference between Cream Soups and Bisques is that the latter always contain fish in one form or another. We highly recommend the use of fish because of its rich food content.

Oyster and Celery Bisque

1 cup finely cut celery
1 cup oysters
2 cups thin cream sauce

Celery must be cut very fine, cover with 1 cup cold water; cook slowly until celery is soft. Add one third cup cold water to the oysters and cook until edges begin to curl. Remove oysters and cut them very fine. Add celery, cut oysters, and the juice of both to cream sauce, season to taste.

Bisque Royale

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups chicken broth
1 cup corn which has been forced through strainer
1 cup clam broth

Melt butter, add flour, then add chicken broth stirring constantly until it comes to boiling point; then add corn and clam broth, season to taste.

Mock Lobster Bisque

1 quart milk
½ pound salt codfish (that has been soaked several hours)
2 slices onion
1 bay leaf
Little celery and parsley
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups tomato
¼ teaspoon soda

Cook first five ingredients together in double boiler for 20 minutes; then strain. Melt butter, add flour and cook few moments, then add hot liquid. Last add scalded tomato to which soda has been added. Season with salt and pepper. Serve in cups topped with spoonful of whipped cream.

Oyster Stew

1½ tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons rolled saltines
3 cups milk
1 cup cream
1 pint oysters

Melt butter in double boiler then add saltine crumbs. When blended add milk and cream. When scalded add the oysters. Cook until oysters curl then serve immediately.

The addition of a few crumbs gives a little body to the stew which is very pleasing.

Serving

The artistic touches that accompany soups are almost as important as the soup itself. There are many attractive ways of serving Cream Soups and Bisques other than in bouillon cups; for instance, there are lovely covered receptacles—many of them are highly colored and modeled on the lines of the old soup tureens.

The surface of the soup may be embellished by addition of a teaspoon of whipped cream and on top of the cream a sprinkling of finely cut parsley, a dash of paprika, grated cheese, or grated raw carrot. Bread cut in fanciful ways, such as small crescents or stars may be toasted, and one or two floated on surface of soup just before serving. The accompaniments that are served with soup, such as: crackers, melba toast, and croutons, should be fresh and crisp.

Little garnishes may not offer much in food value; however, they carry a cogent message.

Next Wednesday—Beef Tea, Broth and Consommés will be discussed and some recipes given.

Prints for All Occasions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN LONDON, this season, printed materials are worn at any hour of the day, morning, afternoon or evening. There is a revived fashion for printed silk dresses with plain coats lined to match, novelty being dependent upon the altered length of the coat and the printed design. Given a coat and skirt in plain material, it is easy enough to spice the summer wardrobe with variety.

The accompanying sketch illustrates some changes that are possible with a navy blue coat and skirt. The coat is trimmed with stitched taffeta and lined with printed silk. As a simple coat and skirt it is suitable for immediate wear with perhaps a two-toned check skirt in light and dark blue. For dressy occasions the addition of a large taffeta bow lends a gay note to the ensemble. Later on the coat can be worn with a navy and white printed crepe dress that is a companion to the coat lining. The little cape can be made of navy woolen fabric trimmed with stitched taffeta. It can be worn either as an addition to the coat or, if made of taffeta only, it will add chic to the dress if worn separately and tied with the bow. The gown is made with a separate underskirt so that the tunic can be worn over a skirt if necessary. This makes a smart costume for early summer days.

Shadow Effects

Shadow effects are popular this season in London. For instance, a navy blue silk has large white spots with irregular rings encircling them and a smaller spot has a reflected spot in shading similar to the eclipse of the moon. Another crepe is printed with shaggy flowers (the one we have chosen for the sketch) where the effect is white rather than navy. A pretty green crepe has a shadow design that is called thistledown, and a new color combination shows a black silk printed with apple green and yellow. For a brown ensemble, a chic lining silk consists of a dark brown stripe, a shaded brown stripe, and a white one. A light duck-egg blue woolen coat looks well on young people worn with a blue and white patterned dress.

Popular Style of Trimming

Stitched taffeta is a popular style of trimming, but stitching in new forms, such as triangular blocks, or piping stitched by hand on both sides of the cord, gives the effect of both quilting and piping, and carries out the general tendency for cloque or metalasse effects seen repeatedly in both woolens and silk materials at the moment. Quilted linens are used for short sac coats and evening capes, and to give a stiff finish to a gown made of elastic-like fabric.

Gloves are elaborate, leather and suede are used with taffeta and tucking appears in unusual ways, such as diagonally from the side seam partly across the hand and gauntlet, and suede is embroidered à l'anglaise for evening wear. Omber effects in stockings again appear, they are graduated from light flesh tints up the shin to black, dark gray and brown at the back of the calf.

Drawn by Corbett, London
This Short Blue Coat Can Be Worn as a Coat and Skirt, or With a Printed Crepe Dress in Blue and White (the White Predominating). A Little Shoulder Cape Finishes the Dress for Street Wear in Summer

Gala Rhubarb Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These were shared with me, so I too want to share them with Monitor readers.

Rhubarb Custard Pie-Crust

Mix thoroughly
30 graham crackers, finely crushed,
1 tablespoon butter, melted
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons water. Pat down firmly with palm of hand to bottom and sides of a deep 8-inch or shallow 9-inch pie plate.

Filling

Mix together
⅞ cup of sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten and
2 tablespoons flour.
Add
2 cups rhubarb, diced. Fill the crust and bake for 40 minutes in hot oven (375° F.) Bake covered for first 20 minutes, uncover and bake for remaining 20 minutes. Serves 5 to 6.

Rhubarb Brown Betty

Use
3 cups rhubarb,
6 tablespoons sugar, and
5 tablespoons butter
Melt
1 tablespoon butter and mix with 20 graham crackers, coarsely crushed. Place layer of crumbs in buttered baking dish, add layer of fresh tender rhubarb, cut in small pieces, dot with bits of butter and sugar.

Continue with alternate layers of fruit and crumbs until all ingredients are used. Place layer of crumbs on top, dot with butter and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold, with or without cream. Serves 6 or 8 persons.

Rhubarb Meringue Pie

Blend
1½ cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk
2½ tablespoons lemon juice
2 egg yolks. Fold in
1 cup freshly stewed rhubarb which has been drained. Pour into baked pie shell. Cover with meringue made by beating
2 egg whites until stiff and adding
2 tablespoons sugar.
Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 10 minutes or until brown. Chill before serving.

Fresh Rhubarb Refrigerator Cake

Blend together
1½ cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk and
¼ cup lemon juice. Add
1 cup unsweetened stewed fresh rhubarb, drained.
Use
24 vanilla wafers. Line narrow oblong pan or spring form cake pan with wax paper. Cover with fruit mixture. Add layer of wafers, alternating in this way until fruit mixture is used; finishing with layer of wafers. Chill in refrigerator for 6 hours or longer. To serve, turn out on small platter and carefully remove wax paper. Cut in slices and serve plain. Serves 8.

Eliminating Ants

To get rid of ants, sprinkle pantry shelves with a mixture of red pepper and sage. The ants will remain only long enough to find a way out. Window sills and door sills treated in the same way will be shunned and avoided by these discerning creatures.

Tasty Ways With Tomatoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fresh tomatoes are now obtainable at reasonable prices, and soon the home gardens will be producing many varieties of this ever-popular and refreshing vegetable. Here are a few tasty ways in which to serve tomatoes in the summertime.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Pineapple

Peel medium-sized tomatoes. Scoop out insides, sprinkle with salt and invert. Let stand in refrigerator for one hour. Fill with fresh shredded pineapple. Garnish with mayonnaise and serve on a bed of lettuce. This is a most cooling dish.

Tomatoes and Cream Cheese

Peel tomatoes. Quarter. Arrange on bed of lettuce to resemble a flower. Fill center with cream cheese which has been rubbed smooth with a little milk. A dash of paprika over the cheese makes the salad more attractive. Serve with French dressing and little cheese crackers, which have been heated.

The pulp of the tomato need never be thrown away or necessarily utilized in soups. Combined with finely chopped celery, or with hard-boiled eggs, also chopped, it makes an excellent filling for the very tomatoes from which it came.

Rhubarb-Apple Pie

Place
1½ cups flour and
1 teaspoon salt in mixing bowl. Then blend together
½ cup lard and
¼ cup boiling water; then add to the flour and salt and make a stiff dough. Use one half of the pastry and roll out on floured board and line tin. Wipe rhubarb with a damp cloth and cut into one-inch pieces, filling the unbaked pastry with one well-covered layer of
rhubarb. Pare enough
apples and cut into eighth slices and fill the balance of tin. Beat
2 eggs and pour over top, season with
½ to ¾ cup brown sugar and dot with
butter. Roll out remaining pastry and cover the pie, cutting in slits to allow steam to escape. Bake in oven (425° F.) for 35 to 40 minutes.

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An Island Rug

THAT rug was an odd episode of Tancook Island. Though reached in a sail of two hours from the mainland of Chester, Nova Scotia, Tancook Island, independent bit of earth, fairly bristles with its own singular identity. Bleak it is, open to the water, wind-lashed, storm-ridden. Few and stunted are its trees; there are no intriguing soft hollows in its frost-bitten soil. It asks nothing and gives grudgingly. The men and women who constitute its life are aloof, taciturn, as if walking in the light of a shaded world. Strong bearded men, unbent as new masts; capable upstanding women in homespun. Sailors, weavers, knitters they are. Only a handful of folk with their meager huts, their schoolhouse and church, their fishing-boats with reddish sails, their flocks of black sheep. Only a handful, facing the rough sea and jealous of competition from the mainland. They will not converse. Their gray eyes fix themselves distrustfully upon newcomer or tourist, weighing his merits.

Yet our feet had barely touched the sod of the island before we were notified where those same feet must carry us. Over rough and rutty paths to the crumb of a house belonging to an old, old woman, we fared slowly; for there was an object hanging upon her wall that had brought her renown. At nights, when the sea beat remorselessly upon the cliffs and wild hawks of wind screeched overhead, she had sat up by firelight and flickering oil lamp or candle, to fashion gaudy left-over morsels of wool into a hooked rug. Sheep being the background of her monotonous days, the rug represented a lamb, stout and robust, nibbling grass. There was no perceptible difference in size between the lamb and its owner, who stood passively grasping a crook like a crochet needle.

* * *

WHEN THE MASTERPIECE was completed, there must have been some doubt in the old woman's mind, though apparently none in her heart as to its destination. However, she was a loyal English subject, though she had spent a long lifetime upon Canadian soil. No less a person than England's monarch should receive this final fruit of her years of experience in hooked rugs. The completed work was wrapped with meticulous care and shipped to England. Hopeful, she waited in prideful brooding until the gift had traversed heaving water—and returned to her again, like the dove out of the ark.

Alas, yes, returned! No less a person than the King's secretary conveyed in polite, but definite, terms that out of the thousands sent him, the King of England might receive no personal gift. This rug could be no exception to the rule. But "His Majesty thanks you."

* * *

FAR FROM TAKING OFFENSE, the Tancook matriarch became inflated with majestic pride. The little piece of handwork that had beheld the sacred precincts of Buckingham Palace, been handled by royal servitors, and come trustfully back to her faithful hands, was framed under glass and hung upon her parlor wall. In the same frame the handwriting of the King's secretary was flamboyantly displayed. Every visitor to the island was a welcome guest!

The tiny creator and owner was what the Scotch call a "dwaibly body"; but brown eyes, fiery with youth, gleamed in her shriveled face, as she pointed with one bent finger to letters worked in worsted under the lamb's rotund form. There a peerless story came to light. The L in the word lamb had been carefully turned the wrong way, the final B omitted. Though the owner was unaware, the legend set forth was that "Mary Had a Little Jam." And this was appropriate; for, unlike the White Queen's dictum, "Jam yesterday, jam tomorrow and jam today," was that rug to its aged mistress. What booted it that Mary and her pet were of exactly the same proportions? Benignly her work had followed her and she rested from her labors. Forever will Tancook be enshrined in the memories of many as having produced one perfect lamb.

LAURA BENÉT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF FRANCESCO DE' MEDICI BY BRONZINO: *In the Collection of Madame M. van Gelder in Brussels*

IN STUDYING the life and works of an artist, not only must his manner of expression and personal opinions be taken into account, but it is necessary also to know the history of the times in which he lived. An artist is influenced not only by the spirit of his age, but is usually bound by the commissions he receives, especially with regard to his subject matter. In the depiction of his subjects, too, the artist will incline to conform to certain traditions. He will, more or less consciously, take public taste into account so that people of his generation will purchase his work.

This is not necessarily a disadvantage. Public taste may inspire the artist, if he succeeds in awakening interest in a fresh point of view; because his contemporaries will then recognize their own opinions, voiced, as it were, in his works. Acknowledgment of this fact will often help us to understand a viewpoint or a particular influence. In the consideration of Italian art, it is almost a necessity.

Formerly Italy consisted of a number of large and small states, all determined to maintain their own independence. This fact is evidenced by the numerous schools of painting in that country. Painters and sculptors were summoned by popes and princes, republics and cities, to embellish their towns and palaces. The de' Medici family, in particular, played a prominent part as secular and ecclesiastical benefactors of art. As far back as the twelfth century we find their names mentioned in official documents, for they were deeply interested in art. Michelangelo worked at their court, and many other masters also contributed to render the name de' Medici immortal.

One of the last of Florence's great painters, Angelo Allori, called Il Bronzino (1502-1572), was official portrait painter to the de' Medici family. As a painter of religious and secular subjects, he did not rise above the academic average, but in his portraits he attained a higher form of art.

A wonderful example of this, in the collection belonging to Madame M. van Gelder at Brussels, is a portrait of Francesco I. de' Medici. The canvas represents a youth seated on a chair, which is covered with dark green material, in front of a table spread with a dark blue cloth. The young nobleman is dressed in red silk, embroidered with gold. His white collar and the lace about his wrists are ornamented with gold thread and pearls. In his right hand he holds a miniature of a lady and his left hand rests on a book, bound in dark green and tied with ribbons.

The color scheme has been well considered and is as refined as the drawing of the portrait itself. By implication Bronzino shows us something of Francesco's character. He, more than his father, Cosimo, surrounded his court with great pomp and splendor and led the life of a mundane prince.

Old Cosimo de' Medici had done much for Florence, in the way of economic progress, and had greatly extended his commercial relations. Otherwise he had lived a comparatively simple life, although maintaining the traditions of the de' Medicis in regard to the arts. He had close relations with various artists and counted Vasari among his friends. A great part of his collection is now in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, while his interest in literature is shown by his completion of the Bibliotheca Laurentiana.

Francesco I was of quite a different mentality. The son of a Spanish mother, he was educated partly in her native country; and from 1564, when he began to share the government of Florence with his father, he arranged his court according to Spanish fashion. This, in conjunction with other difficulties, created great discontent among the people and hindered progress; so that, at Francesco's passing in 1587, it appeared that the only important event of his day had been the bestowal upon him, by Maximilian II, of the title of grand duke.

Bronzino's portrait is an excellent example of a Florentine nobleman of the second half of the sixteenth century.

Why Do We Live?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALL probability there has never been a generation of people which has not echoed in some form the plaintive query of the writer of Ecclesiastes, "What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun?" Such a riddle would be worth a valiant attempt to understand if Life, which is God, were actually enclosed within the structure of a human body; if it were subject to the ills and whimsies of mortal existence, and if a portion of Life were extinguished each time a body passed from our sight.

Many people wonder what is the reason for existence, when so much of the human sense of it seems unfair and unlovely; but happily the mortal concept is not the true sense of life. A young student of Christian Science once answered the question, "Why do we live?" by saying: "Because we can't help it. Man has to do what God does, because that is what He made man for." Christian Science thus explains simply why the real man exists. He lives because God lives. True living, therefore, is expressing what man was created to be—God's image, without a flaw or change. Just as a mirror is performing its complete function by reflecting perfectly the object before it, so do God's children reflect His qualities.

In our true selfhood we express divine Love and goodness; we are intelligent and understanding because we reflect the one all-knowing Mind. Nothing is so vitally necessary as the expression of love, and our daily proof of its presence with us. By comparison, no human project is so important. As we allow love to permeate our consciousness, we are not left to shift for ourselves, but are sustained, instructed, and guided by divine intelligence, protected by omnipotent strength, placed by infinite wisdom, and supplied with all things needful from God's continuous outpouring of abundance.

We exist to reflect God, good. We do not exist primarily to become great painters or musicians or architects or business men and women. If our expression of God's immeasurable qualities is manifested humanly in beautiful paintings, music, or buildings, in useful business structures, or in other ways, these are not the supreme object of our career. We exist, spiritually, to express God.

The last written words of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, were these: "God is my life." Mrs. Eddy was convinced that God is Life, and she knew that Life has no alliance with matter. Contemplating the immensity of Spirit and the futility, the nothingness, of mortal concepts, she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 479), "In the vast forever, in the Science and truth of being, the only facts are Spirit and its innumerable creations." "The only facts" throughout "the vast forever"! How small our mortal world becomes, how petty the arguments and disappointments that beset us, when compared with the truth contained in this illuminating statement!

Humanity is sorely in need of "the broader interpretations of being" (*ibid.*, p. 265), the broader, nobler concepts and manifestations of divine Life. These "broader interpretations" unfold to our dull eyes the goodness of God on every hand. They reveal the universal quality of every one of God's multitudinous attributes. We learn to love and to keep on loving all people, without a tendency to pick and choose those who are worthy of our love and those who are not. We learn, too, that each idea of God is necessary to His creation, that no one of us is loved less than another, and that in the divine plan no one is less important than another, no matter what his human station in life may be. These "broader interpretations" reveal to our enriched spiritual sense, as was revealed to John, the "pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb," which flows eternally from Spirit. Then, when we have dipped our thoughts in this healing, regenerating stream, and have brought them forth again fresh and sweet and new, we shall no longer wonder, Why do we live?

America's Size Has Shaped Her

MEANWHILE, a new section, to be of vast importance within a few years, was arising over the mountains—a new frontier to be followed successively by others for a century. In all of these the ideas of Jefferson and the Declaration were to find their strongest refuge and supporters. It was, in truth, the size of the country that was to save it for democracy. For better or worse, the United States of today was cradled in the Mississippi Valley. As I have pointed out before, had the Pacific Ocean washed the western slopes of the Alleghanies, the type of civilization would probably have continued along the lines of eighteenth-century European culture which had so successfully sprung up in the colonies by the period of the war. How fine the fruit of that culture was to prove we have seen in this present chapter, but it was not to be the American type. What was new in the American of that period was chiefly owing to the wilderness, but had the wilderness ended at the mountains, the frontier would have ceased to be an influence, for the land was fast filling up. If the frontier had been closed in 1790 instead of 1890, an entire century of an irresistibly powerful moulding force would have been lost. By 1800, the North Atlantic seaboard was getting started on its way toward an industrial future. The South had been definitively started on its career as a great agricultural area based on the economics of slavery. Neither of these would have produced what we think of as the typical American mind and character of today. If we, as Americans, boast too much of our size, it is nevertheless true that that size has shaped us to what we are.

As we have seen, the population had already begun to spill over the mountains before the Revolution, but after independence was won, the trickling streams became a flood. In 1788 nearly a thousand boats, containing over 18,000 men, women, and children, carried settlers down the Ohio. Emigrants were largely from New England, and indeed the section known as the "Western Reserve" became a sort of second New England, with its town meetings and general type of New England life. Other settlers, however, were also pouring through passes over the mountains from the South, and by 1790 there were at least 170,000 inhabitants in the Western country. Kentucky was admitted as a State in 1791 and Tennessee five years later, both with manhood suffrage for all males over twenty-one, though Kentucky later qualified this by "white."

If ever men were free, these were. The seaboard colonists had not only their charters, royal governors, and other symbols of imperial rule, but had also had a certain sentimental tie with the mother country. These new colonists who were now so rapidly building towns across the mountains were at perfect liberty to devise their own governments, and that of the United States was too young and too weak to afford much basis as yet for either loyalty or fear. In fact, when many of the immigrants had gone West and built their stockaded village or made their solitary clearing, there was no United States government worthy of the name. Here in the West was a colossal land of surpassing richness which they intended to make their own by their blood and sweat, and in which they planned to do as they chose. Perhaps they would join the United States back East, and perhaps they would not. They had their own problems, and they would see how things turned out. If the United States could help them to what they wanted, well and good. Meanwhile, the world was wide and there was an empire to be won. By 1800 the Ohio country was raising crops for export to the value of $700,000, and building ships for the European trade, by way of the Mississippi and her tributary rivers. In 1803 the *Duane* of Pittsburgh surprised the authorities of Liverpool by arriving there from a place never heard of, and a couple of years later the *Louisiana of Marietta* was trading between Italy and England from the small Ohio town as her home port!—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, in "The Epic of America." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Picturesque Vendors of London

OF ALL the picturesque vendors, each with his peculiar chant, who gave colour to the streets, we have now only the lavender-woman and the muffin-man. But when I recall my childhood, and the blurred streets of those days, I hear the cry of the salt-man who, with donkey and barrow, hawked salt which he cut as required from one large block. I hear the last faltering accents of the penny pie-man. I hear the sweep's mournful herald of his presence, and the coal-man was heard "with cadence deep" in my day as in Dean Swift's day. The milk-woman, carrying her cans on a yoke, could be heard with her "Mee-yul-koo." . . . And there were the "Chairs to Mend" woman, the "Hot Rolls" boy, the Sarsaparilla hawker, the cats'-meat man, the rag-boddler-bone man (with balloons and flag) and the geranium merchant—"three pots a shilling." But unless you live in a suburb you won't know anything about those mysteries. And you won't know, or care, why the baked-potato man has disappeared, or what has happened to the Italian with his pedestal organ and his monkey, or why the changing mode needed to have changed so violently as to rob you of hot rolls, and balloons and flags. . . .

The taxi-driver we can exchange words with, and get to know, and in comparing him with the hansom cabby of yesterday I think the balance falls in his favour. . . .

How many times, when I have been lost in wildernesses, has he picked me up and returned me to civilization. When a storm has caught me in a lonely street without an overcoat he has appeared at the corner and rescued me. When I have had to keep an appointment at a club whose address I did not know he has delivered me there. . . . And when, as happens to the best of us, I have had no money for his tip, and have told him so, he has not cursed me. "That's all right, sir. Another time, perhaps." Much of the vague hostility towards him seems to centre on this matter of tipping, but I have always found that if you frankly tell him you are short, he will accept the explanation civilly.—THOMAS BURKE, in "London in My Time." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

Sunset on Oban Bay

THE sun is setting over Oban Bay,
The purple hills are swept with rainbow light,
And through the splendor of the summer night,
Gold yields to silver,—at the close of day.

A seagull calls a plaintive, last "Good-bye,"
My steps turn inland, though my thoughts still sweep
To where the seagull makes his lone retreat,—
And in my dreams,—I reach the Isle of Skye.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

White Granite City of the Incas

IF THE principal delight of travel is to lift one entirely from accustomed habits of thought, then one can do no better than to leave the Valley of Urubamba, with its dark canyon and foaming river, and journey up and up to that ridge which, stretching between the mountains of Machu Picchu and Huayna Picchu, bears the long-since-abandoned white granite city of the Incas.

It is a climb of something over an hour from the canyon bridge to the city walls two thousand feet above, and in that climb one's entire scale of values expands, and becomes exalted. For in the canyon the triangular face of the mountain Media Naranja rears bleakly up into the sky, like the impossible peak in a picture book of childhood. And after we have crossed the river and wound our slow ascent first through jungle and then across the side and shoulder of Machu Picchu Mountain, Media Naranja seems below us, as the fairy tale that accompanied the picture in the book sinks into the level and light of maturer day.

A royal gateway and a royal stair lead into that city whose origin we do not know, and the cause of whose desertion we may only conjecture. Certain it is that the Spaniard never penetrated into this distant fastness of the Andes. . . . No Spanish palaces or plazas or streets confuse its majestic integrity. It has been permitted to fall into undeformed decay, for nature alone has wrought its semi-annihilation. All the ephemeral materials that went into its construction—the clay, the wood, the fabrics, the woven straw, the painted stucco, and the mighty throng who made up its population—these have disappeared. All that remains is the basic structure of white granite, and upon this structure even the most sluggish mind is stimulated to rear a picture thrilling and stupendous.

Beside the stair runs a channel, carved in stone, with baths or fountains at different levels. Down this channel, long ago, trickled water, and up and down these splendid steps trod thousands and thousands of feet busy on errands for that august being, the Inca, who, while guiding their activities with wisdom and kindness, yet reserved for himself and his intimate family the stateliness and ceremonial, the epicureanism of noble privilege. . . .

There are squares and streets and stairways in Machu Picchu, all of stone. There are rounded towers of white granite of selected grain. There are courts within courts. There are vestiges of altars and temples built on even giddier heights, and there are terraces both for agricultural and defensive purposes, a few feet in width, and fashioned in what seems a sheer wall of rock two thousand feet above the river.

The city was evidently divided into wards, each with its own entrance, its gateway a stone lock of great ingenuity, and its religious center—sometimes this last possessing a cave below the ground, lined with cut stone-work. The dwellings, which are usually a story and a half high, have gable ends. Cylindrical projecting stone blocks suggest the wooden rafters which have disappeared, as do the ring stones to which the rafters were probably lashed. While the buildings are crowded close, there remains an extensive system of communication of narrow streets and stairways—over a hundred of these latter, and some of them wrought from a single granite block. . . .

We know little of the history of Machu Picchu. Certain scholars have suggested that it may have been the original Tampu Pocco, the fabled starting-place of the three brothers who set out, each from a separate window, and who ultimately founded Cuzco and the Inca Empire. The three windows, so conspicuous in one of their principal temples, may have been those which are so tenaciously retained in all versions of the story. And we know little of the Incas themselves, beyond the fact that they evolved a governmental system in which there was no poverty, no crime, no idleness; that their word for rich, ccapac, meant rich not in material things but in spiritual qualities—in meekness, piety and clemency.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "South America: The West Coast and the East." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Eleven Hundred Years Old

TWICE I traversed this city at night; the dim, incommunicable world of a society that is eleven hundred years old. All those scenes and incidents that had roused my pity or my contempt, or merely the conviction of my own superiority, were softened and enveloped in the mystery of shadows, the kindly gleam of lights and tapers. The neglect was forgotten, the decay passed unseen. . . .

I went on as in a dream through the soft-footed multitudes that crowd the narrow ways, barely escaping from being trampled under foot by the mules that came with their flapping ears, their shuffling gait, their great brown bodies, round dark corners, brushing the walls of the houses. I heard the chant of subterranean waters, and I saw in the dimness the swiftly revolving circles of the mills; I felt the blast of the heated furnace, and lo! there was a lad feeding the fires of a *hammam* with wisps of straw; I stood aside, my back glued to the wall of a house, where half the narrow way was taken up with heaps of brushwood collected before a baker's oven, while a crowd of humble people on his doorstep came forward one by one, each with his loaf to be baked at the price of a farthing. I came into a wider place where streets meet, where, under the vine-clad roof that converts this crossway into a parlor, stood a singer singing of old days of war between Moslem and Spaniard amidst the hills of Andalusia. . . . Each verse he sang was answered in a clear tenor voice by an old man seated with his *guimbri* under the gnarled vine-trunk and the shadows of its foliage. Round and about them in a circle, in their booths and upon the doorsteps of their houses, sat their neighbors, like assessors at some tribunal, silent, motionless, and absorbed in the changing song. Through its magic, like a shuttle through a loom, passed the soft-footed traffic of the street.—From "A Vision of Morocco," by V. C. SCOTT O'CONNOR. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

From the Morning to the Evening Train

MONT-PAON has no clock and never will have—let Pascal lament it as much as he likes—for this very simple reason: "Mont-Paon," says the Mayor, "is the only commune in the world without the slightest need for a clock. Every Mont-Paonnais can tell the time by the sun—and then, there's the train. . . ."

Ah yes, our famous local train, that common laughing-stock—"the Crawler," "the Bone-shaker," "the Snail's Express," "the Whistling Wheelbarrow!" An invaluable train, for all that. Coming and going all through the day, with perfect good humour and the best intentions, it marks out our hours and lives; crying "Seven o'clock, Sylvestre, take your horses to drink; give your pigs their mash, Rosalie, and let your poultry out"—"Nine o'clock, time for breakfast!"—"Two o'clock, out with your lunch!"

At once, on that word of command, horses neigh, pigs grunt; Rosalie bustles off about her business, her bonnet-strings streaming out behind; or labourers down their tools and make for the nearest covert, where the great provision-basket and the fat flagon stand waiting in the shade. At noon, while the exhausted peasants lie asleep under the trees, the Crawler lowers its voice and whistles just loud enough to release the children sitting demurely in their schoolroom. But each evening, as it toils for the last time up the steep gradient, snorting at the bit like a horse nearing his stable, it hardly needs to whistle at all; for, in winter, Mont-Paon is by then fast asleep; and in summer everyone is already on the watch for it—everyone hears it and sees it long before it arrives. Here men work not "from the rising to the setting sun," but "from the morning to the evening train"—and how many mattock-strokes that can mean! So at the first far-off glimpse of corkscrew of steam, the reaper unyokes his beasts, the haymakers plant their forks in the hay, and the lads shoulder up the girls to ride home on the hay-carts with their softly nodding loads. . . .

"Hilarion? Who is Hilarion?"

"What! Who is Hilarion? Ah, you can't come from the Bouches-du-Rhône?"

All along the train, clinging to doors, running-boards, buffers, there crawls an extraordinary figure, made up of a cap with silver braid, pince-nez always mounted for action, a leathern case, and a ticket-clipper. It is Hilarion, who conducts to their appointed ends Boche engine, carriages, luggage-vans, and ourselves. He knows where to marshal rolling-stock, to couple, to uncouple, to shunt. Or rather he would know, were it ever necessary; only it never is. He keeps an eye on travellers' trunks; . . . he assists, lifts, carries, sustains, and packs in his passengers; he shouts to the laggards, hurries them, waits for them, scolds them good-naturedly; coaxes the hunting-dogs who stand barring the carriage-doors with bared teeth; gives out tickets, and gets badly muddled in the process; loses travelling-warrants and loses his temper with his passengers for losing them; then forgives them, smiles at them—"we'll make it all right at the other end."—MARIE MAURON, in "Mount Peacock or Progress in Provence"; translated by F. L. LUCAS. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan.)

Up

(A Hokku)

I HAVE seen enough
Of mountain tops to know one
Always waits beyond.

D. M. D.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Both Gains and Losses Recorded in an Active Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Prices Develop Uneven Movement Today

By Forrest Price

Stocks developed an irregular trend today.

How much influence the President's veto message on the Patman bonus bill had on trading was anybody's guess.

It was a pretty lively market to start with, and gains were general. Then there was considerable selling. And an uneven price movement followed.

Sales for the day totaled about 1,120,000 shares.

The fact that many gains and new highs for the year were recorded while the selling was going on was taken to indicate that some traders at least did not fear the consequences of the veto or the possibility of its being overridden by the House and Senate.

The consensus was that the House would override and the Senate sustain the veto.

Federal Mining & Smelting hit a new high by advancing more than 2 points.

Commercial Credit was up 2½ at one time. Other good advances were established by International Harvester, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Woolen preferred, American Telephone, Pure Oil preferred, Magma Copper and Noranda Mines.

Duplan Silk preferred was up 6½ points at one time to a new high.

On the minus side were Columbia Pictures, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, the Electric Power & Light issues, U. S. Steel preferred, Air Reduction, Radio B, New York Steam 7 per cent, North American Edison preferred and Western Union.

It did not take much buying or selling to move bond prices one way or the other. The trend was very irregular, and price changes were of small importance in most categories.

The most striking feature of the commodities markets was heavy buying of some of the metals, particularly lead. An advance of $3 a ton brought the price of this metal up to the highest level in more than a year. Zinc and copper were at the top prices in a year.

Grain prices had a moderate rise followed in the late trading by a reaction. Cotton was lower.

Recent strength of some of the building stocks reflects greater activity in the building industry, particularly residential structures, and also the belief that the year 1935 will witness double the volume of business of 1934.

During the month of April awards for residential construction were 86 per cent greater than for the like month last year.

Prospects of inflation, increasing rents, and the natural rise in most lines of business are responsible for the greater demand for residential buildings.

Grain Prices React After an Advance

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—Something of an advance in grain prices late today followed delivery of President Roosevelt's bonus veto, but gains were quickly more than wiped out by reactions.

Buying of wheat and corn futures lifted wheat temporarily to about 1 cent above earlier low prices, and disclosed that the markets at the moment were under no great pressure from selling orders. The downturns ensued.

Wheat closed unsettled ⅛-¾ under yesterday's finish, July 89¾-90, corn ⅛-⅞ down, July 81-81⅛, oats ⅛-⅜ off, and provisions unchanged to 12 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; list calm on bonus veto.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Mixed; oils improve.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Lower; more favorable weather.

Sugar: Higher; better spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; no sustained advances.

Corn: Easier; sympathized with wheat.

Cattle: Dull, slow; 1257 lb. steer topped 13.50.

Hogs: Slow, steady to 5 cents up; top 10.05.

Foreign

London—Hitler's speech favorably assisted a general improvement on the stock exchange through investments and speculative buying. Gilt-edged securities, oil shares and German bonds were the leaders, but the latter, along with aviation shares, eased later on profit-taking. The market closed firm. Argentine rails were in good demand on prospects of the Argentine Government issuing £3,000,000 sterling 4½ per cent loan.

Paris—Chancellor Hitler's speech had little effect on the Bourse today, but Young's plan issues declined. Rentes regained most of their early losses. French industrials declined, while others were moderately firm. The market closed moderately active.

Berlin—Prices were irregular at the opening on the Boerse today, but recovered later in the session with greater activity. The market closed firm.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 8-13 lower.

	High	Low	Last
July	83.0	83.0	82.4b
September	84.0	84.0	82.8b
December	84.5	84.0	84.0b
January	84.8	84.0	84.0b
March	84.4	84.0	84.0b

b—Bid.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Of the 6851 bales of wool offered at the auction today 5677 were sold. The moderate selection was composed mostly of miscellaneous markings, and although firm limits restricted competition, withdrawals were few, the bulk of the offerings being sold.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 21
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	3300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
89¾	84¾	.8	Adams Exp pf	10	88	88	88	88½
33½	28¼	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅝	31½	31½	31¾
11⅞	8	..	Addressograph	900	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼
8¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅜
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	900	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
135½	104⅜	.8	Air Reduction	800	134½	132⅝	134½	131½
20⅛	15⅜	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	2400	18	17¾	18	18⅛
1⅞	¾	..	Allegany Corp (h)	1300	1⅛	1	1	1
26½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	26½	26½	26½	26
7⅞	7⅜	6	Allegheny & W	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
151⅞	125	6	Allied Chem	2100	149	147	149	149½
20⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3300	19¾	19	19⅝	19⅞
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
3⅝	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
33	76¼	2	Amal Leather pf	100	31¾	31¼	31¾	..
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	800	70	68⅝	70	68⅜
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	50¼	50	50	49¾
27¾	12½	..	Am Bank Note	1600	25⅞	25¼	25¾	25⅛
13⅞	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2800	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13
120¾	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	70	115¾	114	115	113¾
29⅜	21	.60¶	Am Brake S&F	100	25	25	25	25
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	122	122	122	121¼
128	110	4¶	Am Can	3500	128	126¼	127	127⅛
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	15	14⅝	15	14⅜
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	600	39¼	38½	39	38
13½	8	2 ..	Am Chain	400	11½	11⅛	11⅛	..
85½	38	..	Am Chain pf	200	72¼	72	72	..
90⅝	86	1¶	Am Chicle	300	90⅝	89½	90⅝	89
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	26¼	25½	25½	26
3	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	1000	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
5½	2¾	..	Am Europexan	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
23⅝	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	19½	19½	19½	20
20	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	9½	9½	9½	..
5¾	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	1400	6½	6	6	5⅝
25¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	27¾	27¼	27¾	27
32½	28⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	800	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
37¾	28⅞	.6	Am Ice pf	400	35¼	35	35	35
7½	4½	..	Am International	1400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
6	1⅝	..	Am La Fr pf (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	13	13	13	13¼
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	10	0	8	8	..
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1800	8	8	8	..
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	2400	23¼	23	23¼	23⅜
4½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	1200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
23½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1500	21	20	20⅝	20¼
27¾	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	24¾	23	24¼	24¼
16⅛	..	..	Am Radiator	6400	15	14½	14⅞	14¾
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2800	20⅛	19½	19⅝	19¾
77½	66	4	Am Safety Razor	200	76⅞	76¼	76¾	77
8⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
24⅝	11½	..	Am Smith Tobacco	1200	22½	21⅝	22⅜	22⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24	24	24	23½
47⅛	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10200	46	45⅛	45⅜	45⅝
74	63	3¶	Am Snuff	300	74	74	74	73½
88⅜	74⅜	5	Am Tobacco B	2500	88⅜	85⅝	87¾	87½
18½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
94¼	88	2	Am Steel F pf	400	93¾	93½	93¾	93¾
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	300	37½	37	37½	37⅜
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	63	62	63	62¾
121	98⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	2800	120¾	119¾	120	119¾
..	6¾	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4	4	4	4¼
19⅜	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	50	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¾
14⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	800	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅝
64½	48	6	Am Wat 1 pf	200	60	60	60	62
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10400	9⅛	8⅜	8¾	8¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	6400	50⅝	48½	49½	49½
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	4¼	4	4½	4½
44⅜	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅜
18	8	..	Anaconda Cop	25600	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17¼
..	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	23½	23½	23½	..
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	104	104	104	102¼
7	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
42¾	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	400	40½	40⅛	40½	40½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
4¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	400	63¾	63½	63¾	63¾
70¾	55½	.6	Artloom Corp	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
5¼	3¾	12¾	Asso Dry Goods	500	9	9	9	9
13⅜	7½	..	Atchison T&SF	1600	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	41
55⅜	35¾	2b	Atchison pf	100	80	80	80	..
86½	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	800	22¾	22½	22¾	23¼
37¼	19¾	..	Atl Coast Line	300	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	26⅝
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	42⅜	41½	42	42
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	200	111	111	111	..
112	106¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	111	111	111	..
79¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	1100	21	20⅞	20¼	20¾
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	2800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1200	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	200	13	13	13	13¼
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	11⅛	10¾	10¾	11⅛
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13	12⅝	12⅞	..
42¼	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	43	41¾	42	41½
40⅜	32½	..	Barker Bros pf	30	36	36	36	..
44⅝	37½	4a	Bayuk Cigar pf	800	44¼	41¼	44¼	40½
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	2900	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	15⅞	15½	15⅞	..
83½	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	200	82½	81¾	82¼	..
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	700	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12¼
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	2600	15	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
17⅞	15⅛	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
38¼	34	1½	Best & Co	800	37½	37⅜	37½	37¼
24⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4700	27½	26¼	27¼	27⅝
77¾	55¾	1	Beth Steel pf	400	68	68	68¼	68
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	1600	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	21
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	600	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅝
..	58½	28¼	Blumenthal pf	20	50½	50½	50½	53
10	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	1800	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	54¾	54⅛	54⅜	54½
98	90	..	Bon Ami A	140	95½	93⅜	95⅜	95½
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	2900	23½	22¾	23	22¾
37¼	28¼	1.30	Borb Warner	3100	36⅞	36¼	36¾	36⅜
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4200	30	29⅝	29⅞	29¾
11⅜	8½	10b	Bridgeport Brass	14800	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼
37	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	200	37	37	37	36¾
36¼	30¾	2¶	Bristol Myers	1300	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31⅝
44⅛	36½	3	Broklyn oMan T	500	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38¾
97¼	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	97¼	96⅜	97¼	97¼
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	400	20	19	20	20¼
67⅛	41	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	56	55⅞	55½	56
60¼	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	59	59	59	..
6⅞	4¼	..	Brunswick Balke	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
7⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	2600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
19⅜	8⅛	..	Busyrus E cv pf	4700	14	13½	14	13⅞
88	83¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	200	87½	87½	87½	88
5½	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅝
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	80	26¾	26	26¾	26
5	2½	..	Budd Wheel	10600	5	4⅝	5	4¾
15	8¼	..	Bullard	2100	13⅜	13	13	13⅝
9¾	3	..	Burns Bros pf	10	5½	5¼	5½	5
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1400	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bld pf ct	30	12½	12½	12½	13
2¾	1⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2⅛
20⅝	13⅜	..	Byers A	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
60	32	..	Byers pf	60	51⅜	50	51⅞	..

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	500	35⅜	34	35⅜	33⅜
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
14	7	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	1100	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅞
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	1700	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	11½	11	11½	11⅜
36	30¼	2	Cannon Mills	300	32½	32½	32½	33
39¼	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	38	38	38	..
63	43¾	..	Case Thresh	1500	58¾	57¾	58⅝	58½
99¾	81⅝	4	Case Thresh pf	20	94½	94	94½	94½
49⅞	35½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	2500	48¾	48⅛	48½	47⅞
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3500	24½	23¾	24¼	24⅜
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	6000	4¾	4¼	4½	4¾
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	12900	4½	4	4¼	4⅝
29⅞	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	750	29⅜	27½	27¾	28½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	28¾	28½	28½	28⅞
12⅜	6½	..	Century Ribbon	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	6000	59½	57¼	59½	57⅞
6⅜	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	2000	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	110	31⅝	30	30¼	30
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	43	42⅞	43	..
45⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	44	43¾	44	43⅛
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	2	2	2	2
3	⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1	1	1	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
5⅝	2⅜	..	Chi & N'western	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
10⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
7¾	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	7¼	7½	7¾	7½
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	32⅛
7⅞	3½	..	Childs Company	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
26¾	9	..	Chile Copper	10	21	21	21	20¾
49⅜	31	1¶	Chrysler	22500	48½	47	48¼	47¾
24	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	98¼	98	98	98½
5	3¼	..	City Stores n	400	4	4	4	4
18¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	17½	16½	17	16¾
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104¼
15⅜	9	..	Collins & Rikman	2900	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13
87	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
..	7½	6¾	Colonial Bea Oil	110	7½	7¼	7¼	..
5½	2	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2	2	2	2⅛
28½	6	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½
15½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	11	11	11	11
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	4000	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
68	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	700	66½	65	65	66½
63	31½	5	Columbia G pf B	10	62½	61¾	61¾	..
63⅜	34½	1¶	Columbia Plc vtc	3500	61	58½	59⅜	61¼
86½	67	4	Columbian Carb	1700	87	85½	87	86½
47¼	39½	2	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	30½	30½	30½	30¼
32½	29	1¾	Comm Inv Tr	2200	65¾	65¼	65¼	65¼
115½	111	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	113½	113½	113½	114½
60	57⅜	3	Com Cred A Rct	300	60	60	60	..
23⅞	17⅜	.85‡	Comm Solvents	7500	21⅛	20½	20¾	20⅜
1⅜	¾	..	Comwlth & So	4000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
145½	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	41⅞	40	40	42
34⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	700	34	33⅞	34	34
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	35½	35½	35½	35
22⅛	14½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	700	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
24⅞	13⅞	1	Consol Gas	9000	22¾	21¾	22⅜	22¼
96¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	600	92½	92½	92½	92¾
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	7000	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
13⅜	9½	..	Container A	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
5⅛	3¾	..	Container B	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3¾
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
55	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	54½	54½	54½	55
76¾	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	4000	76⅜	75¾	76¼	76⅛
9½	7	.15	Cont Dia Fibre	1600	9¼	9	9¼	9
34⅞	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1000	34⅛	34½	34⅞	34⅞
13⅜	8¾	..	Cont Motors	700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
22¾	15⅛	.12½b	Cont Oil	6000	22½	21¾	22½	22⅛
48½	41¾	2	Corn Exchange	240	44½	43¾	44	..
74⅞	62	3	Corn Products	3500	72	70¾	72	71½
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	400	5½	5½	5½	5¼
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	700	36⅞	36¾	36¾	36¾
16⅛	12½	..	Crosley Radio	800	15⅜	15½	15½	15⅜
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	500	33⅛	33	33	33½
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	46	46	46	46½
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerback	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	700	19¼	19	19	20
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	60	60	60	60
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅜
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76¼
47¾	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	41½	41	41½	..
103½	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	700	103½	103¼	103¼	103
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2000	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
70¼	64	8	Cushman 8%	20	82	82	82	..
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	21½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	2000	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28¼
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	1000	25¼	24¾	24⅞	24½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	300	29	28¾	28¾	28½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1500	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅜
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	79	79	79	79½
50⅜	36	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	400	45	45	45	43
32½	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅞
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	1000	42⅜	42	42¼	42½
12⅞	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅝

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 21
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	2500	26¾	26	26¼	26½
8½	6⅜	..	Dresser B	200	8	8	8	8
5¼	3	..	Dunhill Inter	300	3	3	3	..
109½	103	.8	Duplan Silk pf	50	109½	109½	109½	..
102	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	6000	102	100⅜	101½	100½
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	128¾	128¾	128¾	128⅝
112½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	111½	111½	111½	112

—E—

146	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	700	143¾	142½	143¾	142
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	19¼	18⅝	18¾	19⅛
29	19½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3000	22½	21⅞	22	22
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	112	111¼	112	..
6¼	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	1700	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	4¾
3¼	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
13⅜	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	10½
14¼	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	10½	9¾	10½	10⅞
49¼	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	42½	41½	42½	41¾
61	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	61½	61	61½	60¼
132	125⅝	7	Endicott John pf	10	129	129	129	129
5⅞	3	..	Equitable Off Bld	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	500	8½	8	8	8⅜
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	10	10	10	10¾
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
23¼	15	.75b	Ev

Business and Industry

Wool Prices Continue Sharply Upward Due to Heavy Buying

Commerce and Finance

Italy's Foreign Trade Is Lower In First Quarter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The foreign trade deficit of Italy for the first quarter of 1935 stood at 753,000,000 lire, approximately $63,000,000, as against 733,000,000 lire, slightly more than $61,000,000, at the corresponding period of 1934. Both imports and exports have decreased in value.

The value of goods imported in the first three months of 1935 was 1,914,000,000 lire, against 2,007,000,000 lire in 1934. On the other hand, against a total value of 1,273,000,000 lire worth of goods exported in the first quarter of 1934, only 1,161,000,000 lire were exported this year.

Agreements Prolonged

Pending permanent commercial treaties, which can only be profitably negotiated when more experience has been gained of the working of the new trade policies, the provisional agreements with Great Britain and France have been prolonged until the end of June. Arrangements have also been made with Germany to avoid difficulties arising in the matter of payments. In 1934 the value of Italian imports from these three countries amounted to 2,350,000,000 lire, against exports valued at 1,716,000,000 lire. The need of reducing the size of the trade deficits must govern all future negotiations.

Much importance is attached to the fact that the French Minister of Commerce, in the course of his recent conversations with Finance Minister Thaon de Revel, urged the need of expanding instead of restricting trade between the two countries, more especially in view of the probability of a radical revision of French commercial policies based on the recognition of the need of promoting a free exchange of goods. This point of view coincides with that of the Italian Government, which asks for nothing better than to increase imports, provided only they can be offset to an adequate extent by exports.

Wheat Imports Fixed

Arrangements have been made for importing 100,000 tons of wheat from France, and 200,000 tons from the Argentine, the latter against Italian exports of corresponding value.

Italian and German committees have been formed, the task of which is to collaborate closely in following the course of trade and payments, and to endeavor to eliminate difficulties which might hamper their regular development. Germany has agreed to consider the possibility, within certain limits, of releasing some of the Italian frozen credits, difficulties in connection with which have arisen under the existing clearing agreements.

New provisions regarding goods affected by import quotas have also been agreed upon. Italy, on her part, has communicated the measures she has adopted to ensure the regular flow of German tourist traffic toward Italy.

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U.S. Farm Machinery Sales Show Recovery

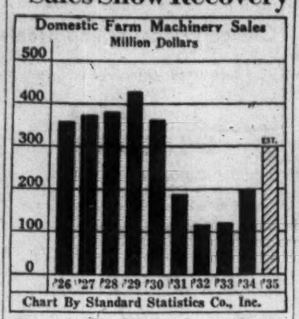

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS estimated that domestic agricultural machinery sales of around $300,000,000 annually will be required over the next five years to restore farmers' mechanical plant to its pre-depression status.

This level is likely to be reached in 1935, against domestic sales of approximately $200,000,000 last year.

April Newspaper Advertising Shows Moderate Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 22—April advertising in newspapers showed a fair gain over the linage volume in the like month last year, according to Advertising Age in a summary of 81 leading cities.

The gain amounted to 4.8 per cent; based on a total of 163,951,000 lines for April 1935, and 156,362,000 for April 1934.

Retail linage, an accurate indicator of store sales, was the principal factor in the gain, rolling up 92,951,000 lines for the month, an increase of 5,706,000 lines, or 6.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Classified linage, reflecting increased activity in many lines of business and employment, likewise showed an important increase, totaling 25,161,000 lines. This was a gain of 2,186,000 lines compared with April, 1934, figures, or 9.5 per cent.

General advertising did a little more than hold its own, showing a gain of 288,000 lines, slightly less than 1 per cent. The total was 29,740,000 lines, compared with 29,452,000 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Automotive linage continued well below the peaks of last year, showing a loss of 1,034,000 lines, with a total lineage of 10,591,000. This was a decrease of 8.9 per cent, ascribed largely to disturb production schedules due to labor troubles.

Financial advertising showed another small gain, going up to 2,932,000 lines for the month, an increase of 2.7 per cent compared with the linage of 2,856,000 for April, 1934.

Magazine advertising registered a gain of approximately 3 per cent in May, Advertising Age reports. Ninety-seven publications carried 2,365,000 lines in their May issues, compared with 2,303,000 lines for May, 1934.

Industrial Profits Are Up But Carrier And Utility Net Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Earnings of industrial corporations in the first quarter of 1935, based on reports from 198 companies, reveals an average increase of 27 per cent over the like period a year ago, says the Standard Statistics Company.

Utility and railroad earnings, on the other hand, continued to drop, with 23 concerns in the former group showing a 7.2 per cent decrease in net, and earnings of 21 carriers averaging 45.1 per cent below last year. Aggregate profits for the entire 242 companies were 10.3 per cent ahead of the first quarter of 1934.

Higher costs more than offset the improvement in electric output for utility companies, while railroads had to struggle with a slight traffic decline as well as greatly increased expenses. The improvement in industrial earnings was largely due to the high rate of activity in automobile production and the improvement in electrical equipment sales. The dollar gain in earnings of automobile and truck companies, auto parts and tire concerns, electrical equipment manufacturers, and the steel producers (which supplied these industries) was practically equivalent to the entire dollar gain for the 198 companies. A substantial decline in earnings of food companies, caused by narrowed profit margins, was offset by slight gains in a number of lesser industries.

Although the majority of reports are not yet in, final totals are expected to show approximately the same relationships. Second quarter earnings, however, will average lower than for the corresponding period a year ago, judging by present indications.

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Turnover of Wool During the Week Largest in Years

Probably not less than 30,000,000 pounds of wool, constituting the largest single week's business for a number of years, were sold by dealers and growers to manufacturers during the last calendar week. This movement was largely in the nature of a covering movement on the part of the manufacturers.

These purchases confirm the general feeling of strength which became especially apparent in the market last week, following sales of some 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds. Prices are now definitely higher to the extent of three to seven cents a pound, clean basis, depending upon the wool, the greatest advance being on the finer wools, with the tendency in prices still against the buyer.

Buying in General

Buying has of course been general and has involved not only the topmakers but also the larger worsted manufacturers who spin their own yarns and comb their own tops.

The business being done is more especially for account of the worsted mills.

Leading manufacturers have been able to advance prices somewhat in the last week or two, on their leading fabrics, to the extent of five to 10 cents a yard. Spinners and topmakers, also, have been able not only to eliminate the weak spots in the price structure but also to raise their prices, fine tops being up fully five cents a pound from the low point. Thus, for choice fine tops most makers today want 85 cents, and for choice warp descriptions two to three cents more.

There have been considerable sales of original bag average to good territory wools and wools graded for quality of French combing to staple length. The heaviest volume of business in the former description was around 60 cents clean basis but these wools are now firmly held at 63@66 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood and staple fine wools have been in light supply and in light demand, but are very firm in price, with the finer wools held firmly at 70@72 cents, clean basis, for fair to good wools. The choicest descriptions are quotable on a 75-cent clean basis.

There has been a good demand for quarter-blood combing wools, both bright and territory types. Territory quarter-blood combing wools are now quoted at 50@52 cents, clean basis, and the quarter-blood combing bright fleeces are held at 26@27 cents minimum for Ohio Michigan wools.

Scoured Wools Active

Scoured wools have become more active and higher. Choice double A wools of good length which were sold as low as 53 and 54 cents not many days ago are now bringing about 5 cents advance and B supers of the choicest white description are now marked up to 60 and 62 cents. Choice fine scoured territory and pulled wools of good staple are firm at 70 and 72 cents.

Noils and wastes of all sorts are higher. They are not in very plentiful supply. Fine clear white domestic noils which were sold at 47 and 48 cents are now held firmly at 52 and 53 cents.

In the West, there has been a much more active market. In Texas there has been a fairly good movement of 12-months wools, in the range of 22@24½ cents in the grease for the most part. The best 12-months wools, it is estimated are costing 65@68 cents, clean basis, landed at the mill, with average wools at 63@65 cents. Throughout the West, generally, the average to good territory fine and fine medium clips are bringing 15 to 18 cents to the growers.

In the bright wool states, especially Ohio, Michigan, and New York State, 22@23 cents is being paid for fine clips and in Missouri, 25 cents.

Foreign markets are less active but very strong and rather against the buyer again this week, sometimes to the extent of five per cent.

Industry Less Active In April and May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Industrial activity as a whole declined during April and the first half of May, according to the regular business survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public today.

Output of steel, coal, petroleum, and electric power was lower in April than in the preceding month. Automobile production and building contract awards increased, but the improvement in both of these industries was considerably below the usual seasonal movement.

Activity in the fields of distribution and trade was also lower than in March. Total carloadings, largely because of a sharp decrease in coal traffic, declined 4.5 per cent from the level of the preceding month, and were 1.6 per cent below loadings in April, 1934, the survey shows.

Although the actual volume of retail trade was higher in March, the increase was not up to expectations after making allowance for Easter buying which occurred during April. The Federal Reserve Board index of department store sales, on an adjusted basis, stood at 74 (1923-1924=100) compared with 82 in March and 75 in February.

U. S. Issues Yield 0.088 and 0.146 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — Two series of Treasury bills offered May 17, consisting of 133-day bills, maturing Oct. 2, 1935, and 273-day bills maturing Feb. 19, 1936, have been opened, and the yields on the series average respectively 0.088 per cent and 0.146 per cent.

For the 133-day series, $50,063,000 was accepted and for the 273-day issue $50,020,000 was accepted. The aggregate amount was $100,083,000.

Industrial Output, Carloadings and Steel Activity Charted

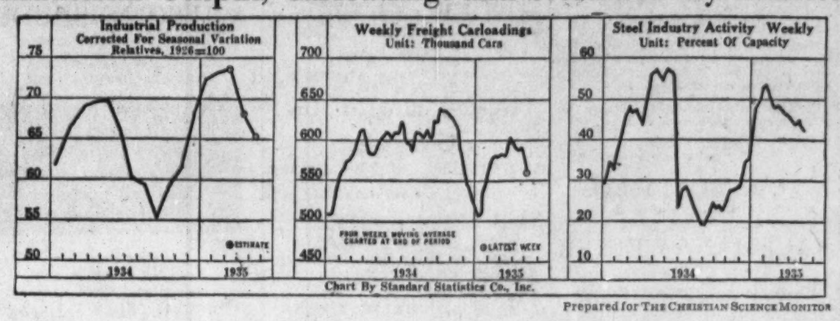

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Industrial production as a whole, carloadings, and steel activity are charted above from Jan. 1, 1934 to date.

American Boom Now Under Way, Declares Angas

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The British economist and market commentator, Maj. L. L. B. Angas, now in this country, whose pamphlet "The Coming American Boom" commanded attention in financial circles a year ago, has just finished a new work, "The Boom Begins," placed on sale this week.

Major Angas declares that inflation is bound to come, that a big bull market in money must create a flight from money and that there is just no place for it to go but into such things as commodities or common stocks. He argues that inflation can be stopped almost at will, and cites the case of Great Britain which inflated 125 per cent and promptly curtailed it by manipulating money.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is his sympathy with the monetary policies of President Roosevelt. The Major is a New Dealer and indicates his belief that Roosevelt knows in what direction the ship of state is going.

The Major is not in sympathy with orthodox bankers, at least to the extent that he insists bankers can create currency and are able to inflate or deflate its use. He parts company, too, with Dr. Kemmerer as to the manner of manipulating money. He believes that actions of bankers have great influence on industry and under no conditions are they to mind their own business, since it is the business of the public and of the state itself.

Major Angas believes that the United States is continuing to create an enormous surfeit of reserves that must break loose and find vent in the purchase of securities and in the creation of greater business. He favors inflation through issuance of currency against the purchase of, or investment in, resalable assets, such as Government bonds. His opinion is that the new banking bill will allow freedom of manipulation to rectify the very situation which he feels will arise.

Attitude of Trade Toward NRA Seen As Retarding Recovery

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, warned businessmen that their attitude toward the National Industrial Recovery Act and other Administration projects retards recovery.

Speaking at the opening session of the twentieth annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, he declared the exhilirating boom psychology is now a handicap.

The session was attended by 700 men from the United States and Canada. Donald G. Clark of Providence, R. I., president, was chairman.

"I think," Mr. Dickinson said, "there can be no doubt that, other factors apart, the main causes which are holding business back arise out of some of the attitudes and psychology to which businessmen grew accustomed during the boom period.

"This psychology feeds itself by refusing to recognize the measure of economic improvement, which has been effected, and thus plays directly into the hands of the agitators and demagogues from whose panaceas business has most to fear."

Walworth Co. Plans To Reorganize Soon

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Committees representing holders of the Walworth Company's outstanding bonds and debentures have joined with the company in recommending the adoption of a plan for reorganization of the company's capital structure, according to a letter sent to security holders.

Details of the plan were recently made public when the company filed a petition for reorganization under section 77B. The two committees which have indorsed the plan are the bondholders' committee headed by Burton A. Howe, chairman, and the debenture holders' committee, headed by John R. Montgomery. The companies committee on reorganization headed by Edgar C. Rust, chairman, will co-operate with the other two committees in carrying out of the plan.

Wilshire's 1934 Pay as Reported To SEC $152,559

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—In late lists filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, four men are shown receiving compensation in 1934 of $100,000 or more.

Standard Brands, Inc. reported payments as follows:

$152,559 to Joseph Wilshire, president; $60,049 to Paul W. Fleischmann, vice-president and $55,660 to Hugo A. Oswald, secretary and treasurer.

Partial common shareholdings of officers and directors as of April 1 were Donald K. David, 6300; H. P. Davison, 1000; Julius Fleischmann, 174,067; Max C. Fleischmann, 590,631; Lansing P. Reed, 1000; William Ziegler Jr., 98,537; Mr. Wilshire, 51,225; Thomas L. Smith, vice-president, 21,842; Paul W. Fleischmann, vice-president, 1500; Daniel P. Woolley vice-president, 13,100; Henry R. Newcomb, vice-president, 21,875; Mr. Oswald, 1550; Louis Sturla, assistant secretary, 1700.

Cortelyou's Pay $108,505

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York paid $108,505 to George B. Cortelyou, president; $57,929 to Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman; $78,815 to Frank W. Smith, member of the executive committee, and $45,474 to Oscar H. Fogg, vice-president. Fourteen other officers received $231,749.

Partial common shareholdings of officers and trustees as of March 20 were Louis M. Green, 15,300; Mr. Cortelyou, 1200; Donald G. Geddes, 10,000; John A. Garver, 5000; Lew's Gawtry, 1132; Mr. Carlisle, 100 in addition to indirect holdings; George Whitney, 1100; John Stilwell, vice-president, 1800.

Atlantic Refining Lists Salaries

Atlantic Refining Company reported payments as follows: J. W. Van Dyke, chairman, $100,000; W. M. Irish, president, $75,000; R. D. Leonard, vice-president, $45,000; 10 other officers, $19,000. Partial shareholdings of officers and directors as of Feb. 21 were Mr. Van Dyke, 46,100; Mr. Irish, 3200; W. D. Anderson, vice-president, 2435; Robert H. Colley, treasurer, 1611; A. R. Cox-vice-president, 1000; Richard Rollins, assistant secretary, 1100.

John L. Johnston, president of the Lambert Company, received $100,000 compensation in 1934, according to that company's statement. William P. Day and Robert L. Lund, vice-presidents, got $48,000 each. William C. Bird, vice-president of the Prophylactic Brush Company, drew $22,000. Shareholdings as of March 18 included Mr. Day, 1100; Mr. Johnston, 5000; Gerard P. Lambert, 45,626; George H. Burr, 500.

Swift gets $60,000.

Other statements include:

Swift & Co.—Compensation: G. F. Swift, president, $60,000; William B. Traynor, vice-president, $50,000; John Holmes, vice-president, $30,208. Partial shareholdings of officers and directors as of Oct. 27—Charles F. Swift, chairman, 47,175; Lewis L. Clarke, 5000; G. F. Swift, 34,115; Harold H. Swift, vice-president, 49,298; Alden B. Swift, 7505; George H. Swift, 24,203.

Timken Roller Bearing Company—Compensation: F. J. Griffiths, president of Timken Steel and Tube Company, a subsidiary, $60,000; H. H. Timken, chairman of the parent company, $12,000; W. E. Umstattd, president, $18,750. Partial officers' and directors' common shareholdings as of March 8—H. H. Timken, 278,542; W. R. Timken, vice-president, 292,904.

Sharp & Dhome, Inc.—Compensation: A. Holmer Smith, president, $45,000; R. A. Wentworth, vice-president, $22,500. Partial shareholdings of officers and directors as of April 20—Milton Campbell, 3630 preference, 6743 common; A. R. L. Dohme, 15,640 preference, 8460 common; B. Howell Griswold Jr., 9473 preference, 76,391 common; Thomas Hildt, 3218 preference, 26,038 common; P. Blair Lee, 6972 preference, 29,883 common (interest of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.); Ernest Stauffen Jr., 5900 preference, 17256 common; Charles D. Barney & Co., 3972 preference, 171,298 common.

Stone & Webster, Inc.—Compensation: George O. Muhlfeld, president, $40,000; Charles A. Stone, chairman, $30,510; Henry G. Bradlee, vice-president, $20,210. Partial shareholdings of officers and directors as of Feb. 28—Mr. Bradlee, 17,000; W. Cameron Forbes, 16,969; Mr. Muhlfeld, 16,805; Russell Robb, vice-president, 15,782; Mr. Stone, 118,971 and 27,543 in irrevocable trusts; Whitney Stone, vice-president, 79,432 in various trusts; Edwin S. Webster, vice-chairman, 143,342; Edwin S. Webster$ Jr., 55,981.

New York Steam Corporation—Compensation: David C. Johnson, president, $39,896; Charles A. Gilpam, vice-president, $22,480; Frank E. Pendleton, vice-president, $16,980. Consolidated Gas Company held 78.78 per cent of the common stock as of March 16; Mr. Johnson held 5516.

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc.—Compensation: John C. Parker, president, $43,247, including payments from subsidiaries; Edward W. Kells, secretary, $11,400. Common stock 99.59 per cent owned by Consolidated Gas Company.

American Smelting Approves Refunding

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 22 (AP)—Stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Co. approved a plan of recapitalization designed to facilitate the payment of dividends on the common stock.

F. H. Brownell, chairman, stated that earnings of the company in the first four months were at the annual rate of $2.20 a share on the common. He said it was the unofficial opinion of the directors that total arrears on the second preferred would be paid off before the end of 1935, assuming that earnings remained at the present rate.

He also said that the management was engaged in working out plans to refund the outstanding funded debt amounting to $36,383,300.

The World's Business

Who Owns the Federal Reserve System?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S advocacy of a Federal Reserve System wholly owned by the Federal Government will no doubt be hailed as a victory for the Rev. C. E. Coughlin's organization. But it is one of those victories that doesn't cut much ice. Not that there is no possibility of its being enacted into law as an amendment to the pending banking bill. For my part I hope such an amendment is proposed and passed. But, even if it should become the law of the land, still it wouldn't cut much ice—indeed, as little as did that other "great" reform known as the abolition of the national bank note system.

For the Federal Reserve System is so organized that the ownership of its stock is really of the least importance. I know that that sounds peculiar. But the Federal Reserve System is a peculiar organization. The System, it is true, is *owned* by the commercial banks, but under the law the dividends on their stock are limited to 6 per cent. That makes the first qualification to private ownership. Then the law also provides that the policies of the System shall be directed toward the public welfare and not private gain. That is the second peculiarity. Think of these qualifications in the light of the conduct of any private enterprise and you will see that the Federal Reserve System is better called a semi-government institution.

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The best description of the Federal Reserve System is contained in a book called "The Reserve Banks and the Money Markets," by W. Randolph Burgess. It should be required reading in the hundreds of groups that are now studying banking reform. All I can do in the compass of a short article is to provide a sketchy outline. The Federal Reserve System was created by act of Congress in 1913 for the purpose indicated in its title. It was intended to concentrate the bank reserves of the country into pools. The need for such pooled resources was shown in the money panic of 1907. Reform became so obvious that the only argument lay in the details of reform. Bankers pleaded for one pool—a National Reserve Association. Politicians, anxious to maintain decentralization of authority, preferred several pools. So the Reserve System as laid down by law is really 12 systems or pools. They are located in the main financial centers of the country—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Cleveland, St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. They are knit together by various devices. One is the Federal Reserve Board sitting in Washington. Another is the liaison existing between the 12 Reserve Bank governors. But in general they are autonomous.

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The public character of the reserve banks is indicated by the character of their directorate. If they were purely private enterprises, the directors, obviously, would all be appointed by the stockholders. This is not the case. Each bank has nine directors. Three are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington (which, in its turn, is appointed by the President). The other six directors are elected by the stock-holding banks.

Such an arrangement gives the preponderance to the stockholders, it is true, but there are additional safeguards in the public interest. First, a Washington appointee must be chairman, and, secondly, of the six elective members of the board, three must be actively engaged in commerce, agriculture, or industry. The pending bill provides for certain directorial changes. (Tomorrow I will contrast the existing set-up and the proposed set-up.) But I doubt whether the passing of an amendment vesting stock control in the Federal Government would make the slightest difference in those directorial changes.

Nor would there be much change otherwise. The system would be saved 6 per cent on its stock—but the Government would have to compensate the stockholders. Even the 6 per cent does not represent anything like the drain that it is purported to be. The last report of the system in my possession is the one for 1933. Gross earnings were $49,487,000. After deducting operating expenses of $29,223,000, and reserves for depreciation on bank premises, and reserves for losses, self-insurance, etc., there remained net earnings of $7,957,000, or $917,000 less than the legal 6 per cent dividends paid during the year, which amounted to $8,874,000. The owner banks certainly did not get fat on that sum.

H. B. E.

Wages in Private Industry Higher Than Roosevelt Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Although actual comparisons of wage rates in private industry with the federal scale of relief wages are impossible at the present time, the latest available figures for the former show a much higher average than those general rates prescribed by the President.

Out of eight of the leading industries in the country in March, only workers in two of them received less than an average wage of $20 a week, while the average for the other six industries was about $24 a week, or $96 a month. This compares with the President's apparent objective of paying an average "security wage" of about $50 a month, but actually which will range from $19 to $94.

Private Figures Scarce

The difficulty in making a comparison is that in private industry the seasonal factor enters in and figures for yearly earnings are hard to find. According to the President's plan, however, the workers will receive a monthly salary just as long as they report to work, whether it rains or shines.

Although it is felt that most men would prefer to work for private industry, one commentator expressed the view that a man who has been out of a job for two or three years would favor working on relief projects which would assure him of an annual income.

"The purpose of the program," it was said, "is to give relief, and as long as that purpose exists, the Government will hesitate a long time before it fires the relief workers."

Specific industries, with one exception, could not speculate on what would happen to their wage rates as a result of the federal scale. They did not agree, however, with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who predicted that the scale would mean a lowering of the wage paid in private industry.

A spokesman for the steel industry intimated that there was no intention of reducing rates at the present time and he couldn't foresee how the relief scale could affect steel rates. Weekly wages of all steel workers averaged $22.54 a week for the first quarter of this year.

March Earnings Lower

March earnings figures for workers were lower than in February. According to a compilation by the National Industrial Conference Board, earnings in eight private industries were as follows:

Automobile	$28.90
Chemical	$22.91
Cotton textiles	$13.50
Electrical manufacturing	$23.98
Foundry and machine shops (The largest manufacturing group in the country)	$21.84
Furniture	$19.36
Iron and Steel	$22.27
Rubber	$25.03

Cotton Cloth Men Oppose a 10-Month Extension of NIRA

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Cotton garment manufacturers have expressed themselves as opposed to a 10-months extension of the National Recovery Act but are about evenly divided both on a two-year renewal and on complete discontinuance in June, it was shown in a tabulation of replies to a poll by the International Association of Garment Manufacturers.

A. F. Allison, secretary of the association, made public the tabulation, which he described as "representative," although many of the country's 3000 manufacturers have not replied to the questionnaire.

To the question "Do you want a two-year extension of an improved, enforceable NIRA?" 203 voted "yes" and 226 "no."

Votes were 333 for and 60 against extension of the NRA for 10 months.

"Do you want NIRA completely discontinued in June, 1935, brought votes as follows: "yes," 206; "no," 207.

While many of the manufacturers, who are scattered through 42 states, have not yet voted, Mr. Allison said the count was representative both as to types of industry and sections of the country.

Local Classified

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Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

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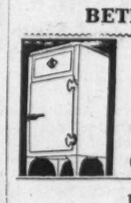

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Switzerland Faces Referendum On Big Public Works Program Instigated by Leftist Group

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The forthcoming referendum on the economic problem of Switzerland may have decisive results. It may determine whether the strongest of the gold-bloc countries—inasmuch as the Swiss franc has never been depreciated, while the French franc has already been reduced by four fifths—will remain faithful to the prewar standard.

If indeed Switzerland were to be forced to devaluate, it is highly probable that the whole opposition to "managed currency" would collapse. The role of Switzerland, relatively small as the country is, has been, and will doubtless continue to be, that of a landmark, a stationary point in a turbulent world. Such a landmark is necessary. It would be unfortunate were it really menaced.

Yet the conservative financial policy of the central authorities has been criticized. Expenditure has gone up and up, taxation has become heavier, and with the economic depression which has affected every other country, Switzerland, which is, among other things, one of the principal European playgrounds, has found itself in difficulties. It possesses plenty of gold, and, although its banks have been affected by the freezing of credits in Germany and elsewhere, it should be technically impregnable. Unhappily, high prices have brought trade to a standstill, and both among the peasants and the workers there is discontent, which can easily be exploited.

Referendum Demanded

That is why, availing themselves of the constitution which admits popular initiative, a group of parties, dominated, it is asserted, by the Left, have demanded a referendum on a plan of public works and debt relief. Farmers, peasants, employees, and small shopkeepers are promised an amelioration of the present conditions. There is to be, if the initiative succeeds, an additional expenditure of 500,000,000 gold francs, which means in round figures $165,000,000, a comparatively large sum for Switzerland. The critics of the project contend that the money cannot be raised without risk of inflation, and therefore the economic structure, which requires careful supervision, will be jeopardized.

So much does this appear to be the case that the federal authorities are definitely opposed to the proposals, and invite the people to vote against them. In what sense the people will respond is regarded as doubtful. The question is being asked whether the right of popular initiative, in matters that require a long and special education, is altogether desirable.

In these days of dictatorship it is interesting to remark the peculiar working of democracy in Switzerland. Parliament is not necessarily the best expression of democracy. In Switzerland it is the Federal Council which really governs. Though elected by an assembly, the Federal Councillors are virtually immovable. They are excellent functionaries, honest and efficient. They constitute, as it were, a board of directors — vigilant, expert, trusted. The deputies have practically renounced their right of interference — in strong contrast with their colleagues of the French Chamber

Control in People

To counterbalance the oligarchical tendency, the people have kept in their own hands the supreme control of affairs. They pronounce by means of the referendum on important questions. They can even, as in the present case, provoke a referendum if a sufficient number of them sign a request.

The result is that there is little popular interest in the designation of representatives. They are not, as in other countries, perpetually under the eye of the elector. The elector, as has been well said, has full confidence in them in routine matters, and when there are larger matters the elector decides for himself. Even though the deputy is of a contrary opinion and is disavowed, he will nevertheless probably be re-elected. He is merely to carry on; the citizens will themselves enter on the scene whenever it is necessary to take vital decisions.

But there are Swiss newspapers which are beginning to ask whether the system of direct popular appeal or direct popular intervention is possible, without grave social inconvenience, in these days of complicated and technical problems. In this delicate question of finances, for example, where every move must be made with precise knowledge, might not a popular verdict, necessarily uninstructed but disastrous? Of course, the magistrates to whom are confided the tasks of good government can step from their study to the forum, and explain in simple terms the broad outlines of their methods and purpose. But it may well be that the best expert has no particular gift for exposition, and has no time to divert from his job; and in any case, it is possible that the essential point cannot be conveyed to the average man.

Beware!

That is why some protest is being raised against the multiplication of referendums. They may encourage demagogy even in a country like Switzerland, which is calm and reflective in normal times. Especially is it apprehended that the conservative political elements may be caught by the specious promises of a radical economy.

Statistics recently brought up to date show that despite the extraordinary influence of Switzerland, it has a population of about 4,000,000 inhabitants—that is to say, fewer than London or New York. The territory is 41,295 square kilometers, but from this superficial area we must subtract the lakes and the high mountains, which cover 23 per cent of the country. The density of the population has risen in the last half century from 64 per square kilometer to 98. No longer can Switzerland therefore depend on its agricultural resources, as extensively as in the last century. As for emigration, there are more foreigners in Switzerland than there are Swiss abroad. In short, Switzerland is caught in the industrial movement. In 1888 agriculturists were 40 per cent of the population. Today they are 23 per cent, whereas the industrial workers have risen to 47 per cent. Commerce and banking engage now three times as many persons as in 1888, and the same percentages apply to hotel employees.

It is obvious, therefore, that the character of Switzerland is changing, and the problems which are presented for popular solution are not problems in which one man's opinion may be as good as another's, but are the highly specialized problems which baffle the experts themselves.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

33.

"Wonder State"

OF ALL nicknames applied to Arkansas, one was so well deserved that it stuck: "Wonder State."

To give due mention to everything for which the State is noted, is too much of a job. We respectfully refer you to any unabridged list of grains, vegetables, fruits, minerals, etc. Arkansas has such a variety of soils, such wealth of natural resources, and such a considerable range of altitudes, together with an adequate normal rainfall and a mild climate, that rich diversity awaited only enterprising development.

Cotton, of course, is the chief crop; but in the production of corn, oats, hay, rice, potatoes and sweet potatoes, Arkansas ranks well up with the leaders. And the State stands near the top in peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, and strawberries.

Is there anything else? Well, suppose we start with lumbering. Three-fourths of the State is covered with standing timber, and virtually every tree known to the temperate zone flourishes there. Hundreds of millions of board feet of lumber—most of it hardwood—are cut annually.

What else? This Wonder State gushes out far more than its share of oil; and its coal fields are especially noted, the coal being a semi-anthracite. The State also boasts of its fine pottery clay and pink marble. And every housewife who uses aluminum-ware will be interested to learn that more than half of the world's aluminum ore (bauxite) is mined in this one State.

What more? Arkansas has a fine-grained stone which makes a superlative whetstone; so, naturally, in this odd field, the State stands well out in front. It ranks first, also, in the production of antimony ore.

By this time the reader will be astonished at nothing; so it may seem a mild anticlimax to report that Arkansas, with a bounteous supply of about everything else, has the only diamond field in North America. Almost 10,000 diamonds, the largest weighing more than 40 carats, have been mined since the discovery of the field near Murfreesboro, in 1906.

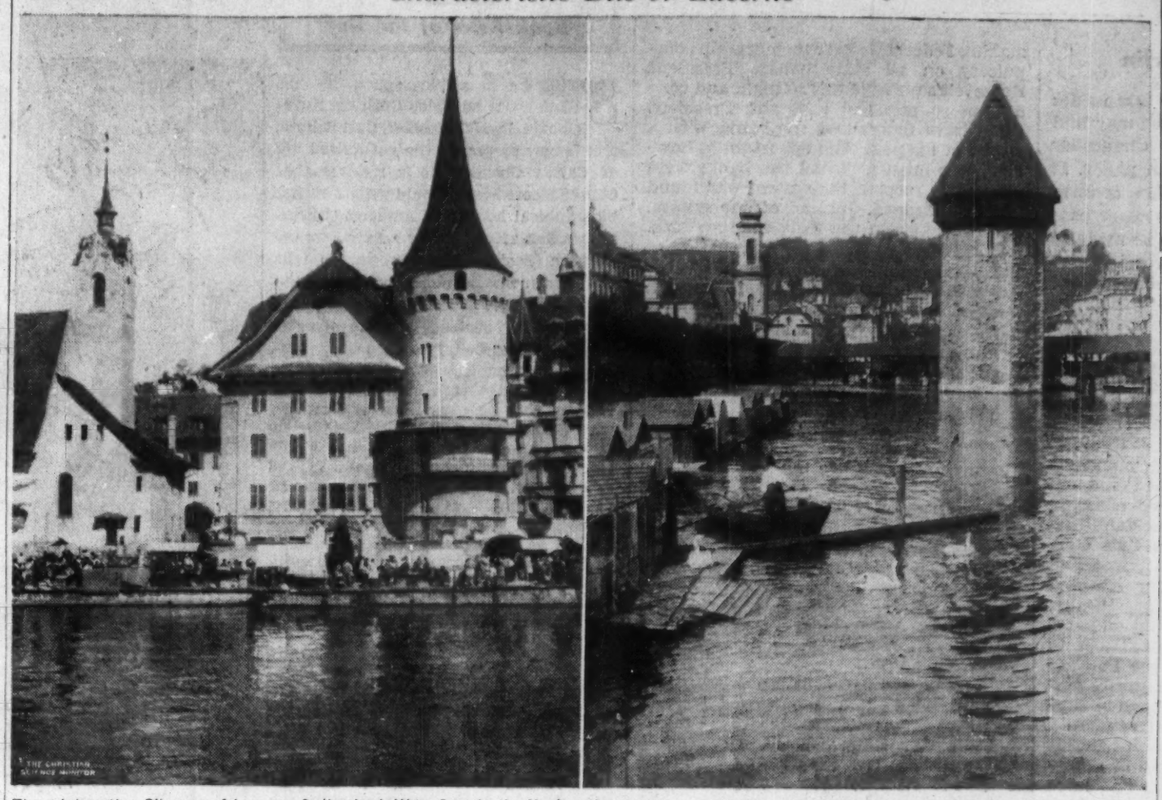
And who hasn't heard of Hot Springs?

Commend us to Arkansas, by the way, for its long, strong men, and its buxom, comely maidens. Either half of Hollywood was vacationing along US 67, or else some of the movie men had better travel that route and see what they've been missing in the Wonder State!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

Daily Features

Characteristic Bits of Lucerne



These Interesting Glimpses of Lucerne, Switzerland, Were Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Kathleen M. Bradley, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, Eng.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"The King's Garden"

WE LEARN from various Old Testament passages that the monarchs of that period were accustomed to own extensive gardens in the vicinity of their palaces (cf. Esther 1:1-8). Thus, in Nehemiah 3:15, in an account of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, reference is made to "the wall of the pool of Siloah by the king's garden"; while in II Kings 25:4 the forces of Zedekiah are said to have passed "the king's garden" in their precipitate flight from the city.

Now, much of the land in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem is unsuited for the cultivation of gardens; and there is general agreement that the king's garden must have been situated in that part of the Kidron valley which lies to the southeast of the city and was watered by the overflow from the pool of Siloam (or Siloah, cf. Neh. 3:15).

Gardens are still to be found in the same location, and "flourish all the year round" (cf. International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 1808).

Quotation for Today

NO HOUSE can be built with stone and mortar alone.
—A. EINSTEIN

In Lighter Vein

—London Opinion

Irish Landlord (to new lodger): "Here's yer latch-key, but the lock's out av order an' so is the bell. Whin ye wants to get in, just give the door a good kick."

Courtesy

The determined-looking lady was trying to fill out a money order application with the pen furnished by the post office. She made several trials, but in vain, then gave up in disgust; and, turning to the man behind the grilled window, tried to freeze him with a glare as she demanded:

"Is this the pen John Hancock used when signing the Declaration of Independence?"

Uncle Sam's pleasant and efficient contact man replied, "Information at the next window, please."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Wagnerian Music

Madge: "Why do you prefer Wagner?"

Marjorie: "Because he composes about the only kind of music one can hear above the conversation."—*Troy Times-Record.*

Under Control

"I suppose you have trouble keeping that high-powered car of yours under control."

"Yes, the collector from the finance company gets hard to handle at times."

Piped

A Negro preacher was talking to his congregation about salvation. Finally his sermon was finished, and then he said, "Now, Brother Smith, will you take up the collection?"

At this point an elderly man got up and started for the door, saying, "Parson, Ah thought you said salvation was free—free as the water we drink."

"Well, brother," replied the preacher, "salvation is free and water is free, but when we pipes it to you, you has to pay fo' de pipin'."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Civic Asset

"This lovely sheet of water must be a great asset for the town," said the visitor. "Do you people get much good out of it?"

"We certainly do," replied the native. "Last winter we got an appropriation to deepen it. That came under the rivers and harbors bill. This spring we get another appropriation to drain it. That will come under the mosquito-control act. We now have hopes to get a third appropriation to plant trees on it to keep down the dust."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rapprochement (L. L.)—Because French has for so long played an important part in the language of diplomacy, this French word has crept into the English language, and may eventually be sounded as spelled; although, for the time being, good usage requires *ra-prosh-mahN'* (first *a* as in *sofa*, *o* circumflex as in *orb*, second *a* as in *arm*, *N* as in French *bon*; secondary stress on first two syllables).

The word is an outgrowth of the French *rapprocher*, "to cause to approach again," and is applied to the act or state of coming together, or the establishment or state of cordial relations. If two nations, for example, have been at odds over some issue, the agreement on the part of both to make certain concessions to pave the way for full accord may be termed a "rapprochement." It is a harmonious re-approach to a cordial understanding, or alliance.

Consortium (L. L.)—Here is another word often used in international affairs; and, although it too may eventually be sounded as spelled, Webster's records only one pronunciation, *kon - sor' - shih - um* (first *o* clipped-short, second circumflex as in *orb*, *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Although the word is occasionally employed to designate any association for a common end, we find it most frequently applied to an international working agreement by which banking or industrial interests in friendly nations have consorted together to supervise perhaps the financial or industrial affairs of another state.

What They Say

Land of Hope

"America, with all its present distressing symptoms, is still regarded in Europe as the land of hope and resourcefulness."—*Gabriel Wells.*

Everything Adjustable

"There is nothing essentially incapable of settlement."—*Norman H. Davis.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

THE stranger to Boston stopped at the intersection of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, wondering just when it would be safe to cross. "Look, those are racing bicycles! You know them by their handles turned up this way"; and the small boy beside her waved his arms. She had not noticed him at all till he spoke, but liked his direct approach; so she continued the conversation, asking casual questions about bicycles and races, and when at last the chance did come to cross the road, they walked down Massachusetts Avenue together.

They were both good walkers. She had had her training on the Sussex Downs and he had once walked as far as Bunker Hill Monument. Walking was their first bond in common. There were others. Dogs, for example. He had a dog that would do anything for him, and she had a dog, but at home.

"English, aren't you?" he asked, and then admitted that her clothes had seemed different. A slight hint of importance crept into his voice when he talked of his nephew—such a little chap he was.

Now the stranger realized that an uncle is a person to be treated with respect. She judged her cavalier to be about eleven and used to fending for himself, but she refrained from asking the obvious questions about age and school. Here was a pal. She accepted him as an equal, and at every crossing he piloted her safely over but with a casual aloofness which did not admit of thanks.

She had to buy stamps at the post office and said good-by at the door. He was still waiting when she came out. They drifted across the road to a store where, in one section, candies are piled high on the counter. The stranger asked if he would not like some chocolates. He vigorously waved an arm. "No, thanks, I've got a dime of my own." With more farewells she went off to make her purchases.

Just as she was leaving the store, a voice behind her called, "Hello, there." And up he came with a big bag of marshmallows, saying as he held it out, still with that slightly aloof air, "Have one on me."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Bride's Book

A GIRL who has had art training watches the society column for approaching weddings. She then calls on the young lady and presents her idea of The Bride's Book. She gathers together and arranges artistically on an appropriate background all the things a bride loves to keep: newspaper clippings, pictures, lists of gifts, parties, remembrances of trousseau (the latter captivates everyone who sees it, for here she sketches little figures of the bride and dresses them in little scraps of material taken from the real dresses).

The books range in price from $5 to $50, depending upon the size and the amount of art work. The brides are delighted with the books, and she has found pleasant employment the year round.

Mrs. Martha J. B.

Social Security Held to Depend On Equality of Sexes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Training for women may yet become the agency for victory over arms, greed, power for power's sake, labor exploitation, war and Fascism, in the opinion of Mary R. Beard, who has long been identified with the suffrage and labor movements. By working toward this end and for sex equality, women will find their way out of the cul de sac in which they are placed in these days of nation-wide unemployment, Mrs. Beard told members of the New York University Chapter of Lambda Theta on Saturday.

Trained Woman

"In all countries bearing in the democratic direction, women were developed in recent times in great numbers into what is now called the trained woman—that is, a person conversant with all the branches of knowledge and a master in one or more of them—equipped for competence in the processes of democratic culture," she said.

"But a slowing down has come in the democratic movement. Indeed, a sharp halt has been commanded in more than one country of the West and the East. Now, in the intensified struggle for a living which widespread poverty brings on, men demand the right to the employment which survives the stresses and strains of panic; and in this demand they have the support of their wives.

More and Less Talented

"This is a challenge to the trained woman. How may she meet it effectively? Only by social planning in a form which will provide for sex equality, while making effective provision for employment for all; only by understanding the course of life and labor which has thrust this problem upon the American democracy; only by the will to protect each by protecting all from the ravages of want.

"More than protective legislation is suggested. Equality and protective laws are both caught up in social planning into codes of honor and security blending the right of way for talent with compassion for the weak.

"As women have been essential to American republicanism and democracy, as women are essential to soldiering and Fascism, so women hold keys to their own best interest if they but learn to use them."

Transient Campers Eager for Training In Useful Pursuits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGMAN, Ariz.—Many of the young men wandering around from transient camp to transient camp really are anxious for education and vocational training, which will fit them for useful work. This is demonstrated at the school for transients recently opened by the FERA at Fort Mohave, 45 miles west of Kingman.

Although Fort Mohave is in a remote location, with none of the ordinary amusements available, enrollment is up to the school's capacity of 300, and there is a waiting list. Most of the students are from the five regular camps maintained in Arizona; all are under 25 years old.

Subjects taught by instructors from FERA rolls are journalism, blacksmithing, sheet metal work, auto repairing, conversational Spanish, commercial art, dramatics, practical carpentry, agriculture, mineralogy, electricity and typing. Any course for which six entrants apply is added to the curriculum.

The electricity class is installing loudspeakers in all the dormitories and the journalism class will soon begin issuance of a weekly newspaper.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

Olean—Tuesday, May 28, 10:30 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc.

Chinese Books Presented To University of California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The Chinese Republic has presented 400 volumes from its Imperial Library to the University of California. The books, photographically reproduced from the original manuscript, are expected to arrive here early in the summer.

The gift will form a valuable addition to the university's Chinese shelves which are said to contain about 25,000 volumes at present. Columbia and Harvard are said to be the only American universities with comparable collections.

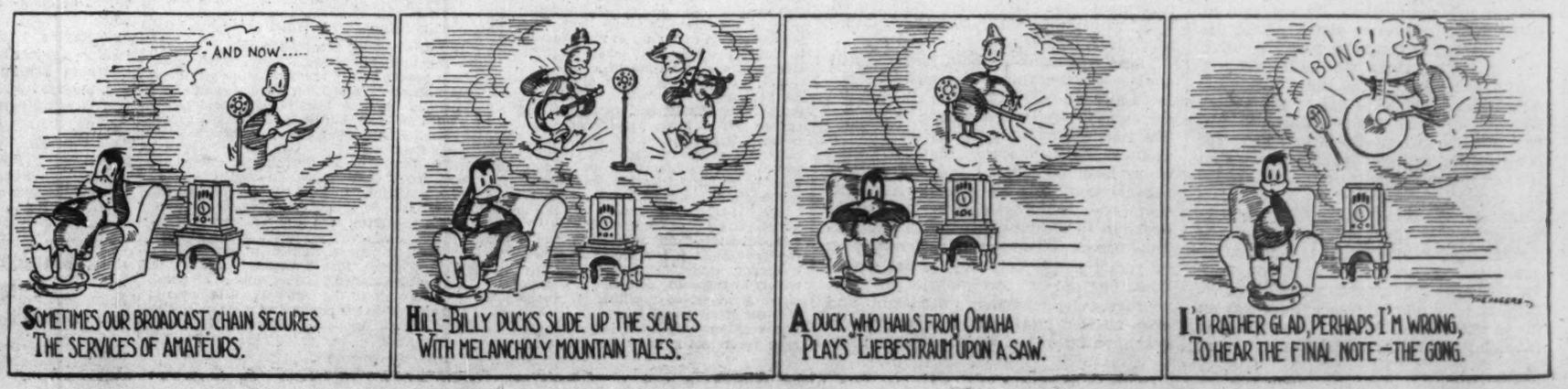
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pure and Simple*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT DESCENT ARE YOU, MARMADUKE?
I AM OF BRITISH DESCENT AND MY ANCESTORS FOUNDED THIS COUNTRY AND BUILT THIS TOWN AND WROTE THE CONSTITUTION !!
WHAT DESCENT ARE YOU, TUBBY ?
DESCENT ?? WELL, LET ME SEE —
YOU SEE, MY GREAT GRANDFATHER AND GREATGRANDMOTHER WERE SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN — AND MY MOTHER'S FAMILY WERE SCOTCH, DANISH, AND GERMAN! THEN I HAVE SOME COUSINS WHO ARE FRENCH AND IRISH WITH JUST A TOUCH OF DUTCH
OH — I GUESS I'M JUST PURE AMERICAN

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Amateurs*

By THE HAGERS


"AND NOW....."
SOMETIMES OUR BROADCAST CHAIN SECURES THE SERVICES OF AMATEURS.
HILL-BILLY DUCKS SLIDE UP THE SCALES WITH MELANCHOLY MOUNTAIN TALES.
A DUCK WHO HAILS FROM OMAHA PLAYS LIEBESTRAUM UPON A SAW.
BONG!
I'M RATHER GLAD, PERHAPS I'M WRONG, TO HEAR THE FINAL NOTE — THE GONG.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Bridges From Berlin

THOSE who have mentally taken sides already in a European war may find no basis for peace in Chancellor Hitler's declaration of foreign policy. If determined to make suspicion confirm their fears, they may even discover passages in this speech that can be made to serve their purpose. But impartial observers will welcome it as tentatively opening several bridges over the chasm that has deepened so alarmingly in Europe in the last few months.

One of these is the specific and solemn pledge that Germany has no intention of carrying repudiation of the peace treaties a single step beyond the disarmament provisions which denied her equality. Herr Hitler declares she will "unconditionally respect all other articles" and will seek revisions, even territorial changes, "only through peaceful understanding."

Another is the declaration that Germany is willing to participate in a system of "collective co-operation for securing European peace," and more specifically, is ready "to conclude nonaggression pacts with individual neighbor states" and to fulfill all obligations under the Locarno treaties "as long as other signatories do." In addition, the Reich is prepared to supplement Locarno with an air agreement.

A further opening for conciliation is put forward in the offer to join in efforts for the "practical limitation of unlimited armaments," including complete abolition of submarines. This is supplemented by a declaration that the German Navy will be held 15 per cent below the French and will be only 35 per cent the size of Britain's.

Another bridge that deserves exploration is the statement that Germany would concur in an international agreement "effectively to prevent attempts at interference in other states from outside." This must be read in connection with Herr Hitler's declaration that, "Germany has neither the wish nor the intention to mix in internal Austrian affairs, or annex or unite with Austria."

There are some reservations to these propositions, but most of them seem designed to avoid commitment to promises that cannot be fulfilled rather than to block agreements. And the avenues of conciliation now opened up appear worthy of prompt and persistent exploration.

Herr Hitler's declarations of peaceful intent are backed by more specific self-denying ordinances than he has ever before imposed on Germany. They flatly contradict some of the expansionist designs he put forward in his book, "Mein Kampf," designs which have been continually referred to by Germany's neighbors in justification of their fears and their armaments. Some of these neighbors may not now be wholly convinced that National Socialism has renounced this earlier program. They will naturally demand that words be backed by deeds.

But all those who recognize that genuine peace must be built on trust rather than suspicion, and who believe that countries whose internal systems may be diametrically opposed can yet be peaceful members of the international family—and that belief is supported by hard facts of history—should be ready to explore honestly and persistently the bridges that the later and more friendly words open up. That is the surest way of finding the deeds.

Unifying the Banking System

MR. JAMES H. PERKINS, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, wisely criticizes a House amendment to the so-called Eccles Bill which dropped out a provision requiring insured banks to be members of the Federal Reserve System. The omission makes for serious crippling of the efficacy of that control over national credit which the new bill seeks to concentrate in the Federal Reserve Board. How can there be any complete credit control as long as there is a dual banking system, state and federal? It is impossible.

The House expressed the wish of the country in voting for a bill which would centralize credit control in Washington. At present this power is held by the twelve reserve banks. The board in Washington may make recommendations, but each reserve bank is free to reject them, provided that it gives notice within a specified time.

Under the so-called Eccles Bill this regionalization of credit control is swept away and lodged in Washington. It was easy to get a House vote to overthrow regionalization of credit control because the regions affected were nonpolitical Federal Reserve districts. But control of the banking system as distinct from the credit system is vested in political units, namely, the individual states. Thus all the local patriotism in connection with states' rights was invoked to defeat the federalization of bank control. This explains the House's inconsistency in voting for centralized credit control and insisting on the retention of unco-ordinated bank control.

The House's refusal to indorse the Administration's effort to encourage the unification of bank control emphasizes again the lost opportunity of March, 1933. America's banks were then all closed down. Already a detailed memorandum was on file in the Federal Reserve Board passing favorably upon the constitutionality of making Federal Reserve membership compulsory on all state banks. President Roosevelt's prestige was so high, and conditions so perilous, that the President could have federalized the banks with a stroke of his pen. The opportunity, however, was missed. When the banks were allowed to reopen, the system was found to be unchanged. Instead of one system, there were again the forty-nine systems.

The President relied for effectuation of the vital reform upon the back-door methods of using deposit insurance as a weapon. Vested political interests have made what was once a simple problem such a mighty one that it defies even the President's reformist authority. Mr. Perkins has done well to show what a mistake has been made by the House.

A Lottery Loses

PUBLIC avidity toward other forms of commercialized gambling evidently has encouraged tax-burdened communities to grasp at lottery schemes in the hope of increasing revenue without inflicting noticeable pain on the taxpayer. At any rate, revenue-raising lottery bills are before the legislatures of a number of states.

In Massachusetts, however, a state lottery proposal has just been defeated, in a clean-cut victory for public opinion. Denunciation of the projected gambling scheme by four powerful influences within a week is what aroused the House of Representatives to break a legislative deadlock and discard the measure by the decisive margin of 188 votes to 40.

Outspoken disapproval registered by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, William Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church, the Massachusetts Congregational Conference, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs attests the wide range of opposition bestirred by the specter of a state lottery.

The outspoken views of Cardinal O'Connell are especially significant. Rarely in recent times has a high-ranking Catholic churchman voiced such forceful opposition to the "serious moral problem" imposed by public gambling. It is all the more significant because only last year testimony purporting to interpret the "liberal" viewpoint of Catholic moralists toward the gambling question was introduced into a congressional committee hearing in Washington on a national lottery bill by its sponsor. There is nothing "liberal" in the Cardinal's attack on the state lottery plan.

Massachusetts's decisive overthrow of the projected lottery offers other hard-pressed states timely proof of what co-ordinated public opinion can accomplish in arresting the development of a revenue measure that time and again has been proved to be morally and economically unsound.

Jane Addams

TO A world that vastly benefited by her thought and work, Jane Addams was a great humanitarian, but to José and Maria and the Isaacsons she was best friend. No far-reaching social movement went uninfluenced by her discerning guidance, her dauntless support; yet in her unfailing leadership to world-wide causes she ever saw these movements in terms of the individuals for whom they were conceived. Her love of humanity was translated into deep channels of service for Beppo and the Sorensons. Her ceaseless work for peace was built upon her faith in the innate beauty and grandeur of human character, in the right of men and women to express themselves not through weapons but through welfare.

Honored with degrees and awards from a dozen leading colleges, lauded by prime ministers and by presidents, the only American woman to receive the Nobel peace prize, her greatest honor yet remains that of her own bestowing—Hull House and its great-hearted work, there in the crowded Halsted Street district of Chicago, where the peoples and races of the world rub elbows, and where ideals for expressing the dignity and worth of human beings the world over are reared as a monument to the simple, modest, and truly great woman who in deep compassion builded lastingly and well.

And as if Hull House were but a symbol of a vaster social settlement in a struggling melée of peoples, nations and races, Miss Addams gave generous and vigorous support to those causes that promised to better the condition of the human family. Unfalteringly she campaigned for peace. With vision and faith she backed women's progress. Temperance work claimed her active loyalty. The housing movement was given her experienced help. Any sound effort to battle crime found her at its center.

Those who knew her best, however, will doubtless often think of her where she loved most to be—in her own Hull House, surrounded by neighborhood children. She had a way of dropping in upon a group to tell them stories. She found time in her busy life to speak to many a youth organization, and unfailingly left with them the encouragement of her confidence in their ability and sincerity. Perhaps her clear and tender understanding of young people is a key to her greatness. For among her qualities of quiet courage, unquenchable enthusiam and deep-hearted mother love is written the deathless beauty of a childlike humility.

Amherst Biography

Book News of the Day

SINCE he is a biographer—he has done books on Caleb Cushing, Rufus Choate, Daniel Webster, Carl Schurz, and is now preparing the authorized life of Calvin Coolidge—it is natural that Claude Moore Fuess should write a rather biographical history of Amherst College.

AMHERST, THE STORY OF A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE (Boston: Little Brown. $5) tells of the men who founded Amherst, of the men who made Amherst, through more than a century of struggle, of the men who went to Amherst—instead of merely tabulating a chronology of events. Mr. Fuess resets the stage with charm, color and variety. And he does it so graphically, with such sufficient detail, with so much of the word and phrase that lit the circumstance with human logic and reason and humor, that it seems almost as though he must have been right there always as a reporter covering the story for his paper. He was there once, it is evident, and that may partly account for that indescribable atmosphere with which he invests his simplest telling. For you have to know your subject and love it to tell it as does Mr. Fuess.

* * *

The first students (in 1821) took care of their own rooms and "sawed their own wood and made their own fires and drew their own water from the college well." Emily Dickinson is quoted on the Civil War funeral of an undergraduate, the son of President Stearns. In the earnest nineties there were such men at Amherst as Bertrand Snell, now Republican floor leader in the House at Washington, and Harlan Stone, now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the class of 1894, and Dwight Morrow and Calvin Coolidge in the class of 1895.

From the knee breeches of the first president through the sansculotte administration of Alexander Meiklejohn, and down to the present day, the presidents of Amherst have been an interesting and indicative lot of men—interesting for what they had to offer to education and culture and thinking, indicative of the periods through which the country was passing.

* * *

Amherst was founded to meet the demand of the community for an institution to furnish free instruction to young men intending to become Christian ministers. It long ago got away from that specific purpose. The seminary for would-be clergymen has become one of the foremost training schools for successful Americans in all walks of life and in all professions.

But the Amherst mark continues something deep cut and positive. "All sorts of people have declared this," writes Mr. Fuess in his peroration, "a Congressman, a federal judge, a Speaker of the House, a bank president, the head of a great college, an advertising man of national reputation, a President of the United States." And then Mr. Fuess quotes from the not oververbose Mr. Coolidge: "Amherst's a good college." E. B. H.

Not Exactly A Tame One

Out-of-Town Newsstand

A MAN who knew only how to sell newspapers for pennies would be no good at the Out-of-Town newsstand in the heart of the theatrical district, at Forty-seventh Street in New York, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. For the compass of what the world is interested in swings perpetually over the stand, and the man who is any good at the job of selling home-town papers to people who are lonesome for Tasmania and County Cork, for Delhi and Mandalay and the deep South and West-of-the-Water-Tower towns in Nebraska and Ontario and British Columbia, must be able to box it expertly.

Robert Bruckner was born in the Middle West. His people were Galician Jews, who scorned to think a man can be persecuted into failure. His mother had a common sense that many a mother with a college degree could wish to have. Bruckner Sr. told his only son: "Whatever life may hold for you, tend to your education."

Part of the education lay in being the observer in a Martin bomber over St. Mihiel. The rest, such schooling as came his way, reading in libraries in spare moments, and reading, too, from the endless continuous story of life itself.

* * *

Probably the things that most impel people to the Out-of-Town newsstand are love of home, and this desire for education. The events that are chronicled by the great press services seem just a little clearer and more interesting when they are read in a home-town paper, side by side with news of the neighbors one has grown up with.

Who comes to the stand? Of course there are underlying influences, bigger than people, to bring them. In 1907, the boom in the Nevada gold fields brought them so thick and fast that you couldn't keep a Nevada paper in stock more than five minutes. In 1921, when the cry of "Oil!" rang through the land, it needed 500 copies of the Oil Register every day to supply the demand. This year there is all the fuss about silver.

* * *

But aside from business interest there are the people who come to the stand in response to some more intimate emotion. Some of them come time after time; they become friendly with Bruckner and his associate (neither of whom owns the stand, though a casual observer would detect a courtesy and intelligence not always to be found in employees these days, and in which their employer, one Schultz, has a gold mine), and confide little bits about themselves as they wait for change, or tell about good news from home or a happy turn of personal affairs.

The Irish papers sell in the largest volume these days at the stand. The Orangemen from the North of Ireland may not be quite sure in these bewildering times where their next meal is coming from, but they cannot do without their Ireland's Saturday Night or Northern Whig and Belfast Post; and the Dublin and Cork men and women want their Weekly Independent, or Irish Times.

Not far away from the stand is a theater which at the moment houses a very sophisticated review. There are rumors that some of the widely advertised French cast originated on the Texas plains, but Bruckner says there's one French girl there, and he ought to know. A while ago, slender as a willow, dark, dressed with almost nunlike severity, and very beautiful, she began to come to the stand. And the paper she wanted was L'Action Française, which, as everybody knows, is a Royalist paper. Bruckner likes to think that, if the Government of France were to change, she would be revealed as a princess.

Once in a while Amelia Earhart stops on the way home from the theater to her hotel in Forty-fifth Street and gets an Atchison paper. She was born in Atchison.

* * *

As we stood there one day a boy in a new army uniform came toward the stand slowly, chinking coins together in his pocket. His face was white and there was loneliness in his eyes.

"What can I do for you, buddy?" said Bruckner, with nothing mercantile and everything warm and sympathetic in his voice.

"What? Oh——" said the boy, like someone waking out of a dream. "I—— well—you got a Eufaula Tribune?"

Eufaula is deep South, and the husky velvet of deep-South speech was in the voice.

"Eufaula, Eufaula?" said Bruckner, ticking a finger along the ranked papers. "Eufaula Tribune. Sure thing. Here y' are, buddy. Just get to town? Used to be in the army myself."

"Yeh, thanks. New York's big, isn't it," said the boy wistfully, and folded his paper. "See you again sometime," he said, as you will, when you've found someone among millions of people who'll speak to you when you're lonely.

Somehow, if you remain a few minutes at the Out-of-Town newsstand, you get the idea that the newspapers are the least part of it, and that what is really being sold are bits of the ties that bind us all to some place we have called home.

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers

"Gunning for Trade"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor recently there appeared under the title quoted above an editorial which, it seems to me, presented a distorted view of the policies being carried out by Secretary Hull under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934.

After making the statement that "In a nationalistic world . . . attempts to revive trade are likely to take strange forms," the editorial places in this category the new trade agreement between the United States and Belgium, with its announced policy of generalizing the concessions in that agreement to all countries which do not discriminate against the United States.

To say that this agreement has taken "a strange form" is nothing short of absurd. The unconditional most-favored-nation type of agreement requiring nondiscriminatory treatment has been used by the majority of nations for years, and by the United States since 1923, when the State Department, under the able leadership of Secretary Hughes, changed from the conditional type of most-favored-nation agreement. The unconditional most-favored-nation policy can best be described as the "open door," with equality in trade for all nations, and is the very antithesis of the short-sighted nationalism which the editorial implies.

The word "black list" in the editorial is a misnomer in describing the category into which some countries were put in the "press release" given out by the Department of State. The concessions granted under the Belgian agreement are not being withheld from a single nation.

The use of the words "retaliation" and "threat" in the editorial in describing this policy is rather strong language. When nations adopt practices that are really unethical and dangerous in the long run to world peace, shall the other nations encourage them by granting them the same privileges as are granted those who do not adopt these practices? What incentive would there be, then, for any nation to live up to its obligations or to follow practices that make for equitable treatment and world peace?

Will, however, the policy of withholding the granting of concessions to some nations call forth retaliation, as the editorial charges? The State Department has announced that some of the countries which had been discriminating have promised to remove such discriminations or have already done so, showing that the very opposite of retaliation has so far resulted.

The old type of agreement was the conditional, rather than the unconditional, type of most-favored-nation agreement, and other countries could only receive like benefits by extending equivalent concessions and not merely by extending equitable treatment. Instead, however, of resulting in a "narrow channel of reciprocal trade," the new agreements will open up broad channels, for while each agreement is negotiated bilaterally between the United States and another country, the effect is multilateral, for all countries which do not discriminate are granted the privileges which the one country receives.

As to taking a "few inches off all around by a general tariff reduction," such a course, while admirable in some ways, would be well-nigh impossible in our Congress, where log-rolling in tariff making has always been the practice. In addition, a general lowering of tariffs might wipe out almost overnight whole industries which have been fostered (often at the expense of the consumer) under the Hawley-Smoot and other high-tariff acts. Under the Trade Agreements Act, Congress gave to the executive branch of the Government the power to lower tariffs.

Finally, as to the suggestion that it would be better "to reverse the whole concept which looks upon trade as a means of obtaining gold—of which America has been acquiring too much," this is exactly what the trade agreements program is designed to do, as may be seen in the speeches of Secretary Hull, Assistant Secretary Sayre, and others on the subject of world trade. H. A.

Washington, D. C.

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor has heartily supported the new tariff act and Secretary Hull's splendid efforts to break down trade barriers by agreements, but everyone knows that this effort has knocked only a few bricks from the tariff walls. Our editorial was directed much more at the attitude which has blocked these efforts than at the Government's black list.

Penalizing nations by raising barriers against them—however necessary as a matter of discipline—does not stimulate trade. We should think it would be evident that the unconditional most-favored-nation policy, although having definite advantages in the way of uniformity and fairness, does restrict benefits of the reciprocal treaties the Government is now making to a narrow range of products in which the country involved may have particular advantage. The privileges particularly given to all countries are, in fact, of little use except to the countries really interested in the products covered.

As to the feasibility of "taking off a few inches all around," it has been done, as in the Underwood Tariff.]

Business and the President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The headline in the Monitor which read "Business Opposes President" seemed to me a bit misleading, and I am wondering whether it would not have been more in accordance with the facts if the headline had read "United States Chamber of Commerce Opposes President."

The United States Chamber of Commerce does not represent *all* business of the country, as the headline would indicate, nor does all business oppose the President, as this headline seems to convey. The fact that the business advisory and planning council of the Department of Commerce, headed by such men as H. B. Kendall, took a position contrary to that of the United States Chamber of Commerce points to the fact that all business is not opposed to the progressive program of the Administration. MAXWELL COPELOW

New York.

The Wide Horizon

Why Dispute Over Memel?

By Godfrey Lias

FOR a town with a population of 37,000, Memel has had an altogether disproportionate share of newspaper headlines in the past few months. It has provided "copy" for stories of impending war, of frontier "incidents," of treason trials with international significance, of diplomatic notes, démarches and protests by Britain, France and Italy, not to mention huge popular demonstrations and counter-demonstrations in Germany and Lithuania.

History and geography have long been at war in Memel. The place is situated to the east of the Niemen River which provides a natural frontier between Germany and her neighbor. But the town was built in the thirteenth century by the Teutonic Knights and the whole district in prewar days belonged to Germany. Geographically, Memel is outside Germany. Originally, too, its inhabitants were mainly Lithuanian. During the German period, however, there was a big influx of Teutons and many of the non-Teuton inhabitants became Germanized. Thus, today both the town of Memel and its hinterland comprising altogether some 150,000 people are predominantly German, although the region has reverted to Lithuanian sovereignty.

* * *

Memel—the Lithuanians call it Klaipeda—is a quiet little place with no great claim to architectural or industrial distinction. It contains a great many Jews and does a fairly substantial transit trade, as it is the only national outlet for the trade of Lithuania. Before the war, Memel gained a living mainly by handling the timber floated down the Niemen. But there is very little timber sent down the Niemen today owing to the bitter quarrel between Poland and Lithuania over Lithuania's former capital, Vilna, which Polish "irregulars" seized in 1920, and immediately handed over to the Polish Government.

Lithuania—to Memel's embarrassment—has never forgiven Poland for taking Vilna, although Memel fell to Lithuania in 1923 in almost precisely the same way. After the war, Memel was occupied by an allied force under a French officer. Lithuanian "irregulars" under a body known grandiloquently as "The Committee for the Salvation of Lithuania Minor" marched to the assault. M. Poincaré telegraphed to the French commandant that he would hold him personally responsible for the lives of the soldiers under his command. The allied forces remained in barracks and the "saviors" took control.

Later, the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris confirmed Lithuania in possession. Mr. Norman Davis on their behalf negotiated a convention conferring autonomy on Memel under Lithuanian sovereignty. Details of this autonomy were incorporated in a special "statute" guaranteed by the chief allied powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Most of the trouble of the last few months has been over this statute. The Germans say that the Lithuanians have turned self-government into a farce. The Lithuanians say the Germans have been using, or rather abusing, their privileges to plot handing the region back to Germany. At a mass treason trial in the Lithuanian capital, Kaunas, recently, some eighty National Socialists were convicted on this charge. Several others were sentenced for killing a comrade who had turned informer. These sentences have since been commuted to imprisonment.

* * *

The setting in which this unrest is staged is a quiet and pastoral land in which are wide areas of pine forest interspersed with meadows and cultivated fields. Across a narrow strip of sea from Memel harbor is the strange Kurisches Haff, a thirty-mile tongue of sand washed up by the waters of the Niemen until it has enclosed a great shallow lake at the river's mouth.

The Kurisches Haff is divided between Germany and Lithuania. On it are a few small fishing villages and large forests where the European elk still roams—its last foothold out of captivity. Along the shores of the Haff you may find amber and across on the mainland you may see it worked by skilled fingers into lovely ornaments.

The whole atmosphere of Memel symbolizes peace. The town is a quiet bywater with only a flavoring of industrialization. Its hinterland is, apart from politics, concerned almost wholly in the unhurried pursuits of the soil. In the Kurisches Haff nature is king and man has only a minor role to play.

It would cast a grave reflection on the claims of man to be a social being, if the Memel qestion were ever to lead to serious trouble. The whole dispute is nationalistic. There is no natural wealth to quarrel over.

Germany wants back its brothers and the territory lost through the World War. Lithuania wants a geographically defensible frontier (which is also its historic frontier of 700 years ago) and an outlet to the sea.

There are three Germans in New York alone for every two in the entire Memel district, but Germany does not seek possession of New York. Switzerland has no outlet to the sea and yet seems to survive. But Germany and Lithuania living as neighbors have not yet evolved a feeling of neighborliness. Yet with a little more give and a little less take in their relations, it is incontestable that the Memel issue would soon be an issue no longer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, MAY 22, 1935

Courtesy of Wilbur Herbert Burnham

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LAW

An aisle window designed and made by Wilbur Herbert Burnham for the Lawyers' Bay of the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, and to be installed very soon. The window symbolizes Religious Law in the medallions at the left and Civil Law in the medallions at the right. Over both is a symbolic figure representing Divine Law.

Adam and Eve are shown "Receiving the Law" in the medallion at the upper left. Below that, Moses is shown with the Mosaic Law. Then Solomon is shown passing judgment, and at the bottom Daniel is shown interpreting the handwriting on the wall to Belshazzar. The smaller pictures at the sides are scenes in the life of Jesus.

In the panel at the right the top medallion depicts the signing of the Constitution of the United States. Below that is shown the signing of the Covenant of the Mayflower, the signing of the Magna Charta, and the reading of the Justinian Code. At the sides are panels showing prominent figures in the development of the civil law, including Grotius, Montesquieu, Blackstone, John Marshall, James Kent, and Sir Edward Coke.

Stained Glass

By Janet Mabie

NOT ALL THE FIGURES of all the statistical bureaus at Washington which test reviving times can say so clearly that times are better as the fact that authorities of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York have commissioned fourteen great new stained-glass windows, of approximately thirty remaining to be made, and that the glass-makers themselves are going to make a gift of one window in addition.

If times were not definitely better, any stained-glass craftsman could tell you with wry reason, museums would be sending out expeditions to see if the lotus grows in Lapland sooner than anyone at all would be commissioning stained glass.

Since 1929, the craftsmen have needed the inner aplomb of circus performers on the high wire, for there was nothing much roundabout on which they could count to save themselves from being economically toppled. In all that time there has been only one commission of sufficient magnitude to steady their precarious foothold in any way; that, distributed among approximately eight firms, was the glass for the magnificent church at East Liberty, Pennsylvania—popularly known as the Mellon Church, because members of the Mellon family have made themselves financially responsible for its superb architecture and decoration.

* * *

To be sure, there have been incidental small commissions; but they were just that, small; and men of exquisite talent in one of the most beautiful arts left in the world had to be idle for too long. Now, however, added to the commissions for the New York glass, there is also definite hope that contemplated contracts will be signed for the stained glass in the great chapel that Howard Heinz is to give to the University of Pittsburgh, as a public-spirited impulse of the greatest incidental timeliness to the craft.

Someone has said that classical music is much better than it sounds. Which is to say that the great symphonies and concertos are not known for what they really are until people have learned to listen to them, instead of merely hearing them. And it is no more an offense to the stained-glass craftsmen than the remark about classical music would be an offense to Bach and Beethoven, to paraphrase it and say that important stained glass is better than it looks. For the most beautiful stained glass in the world may look like very poor stuff indeed, seen under indifferent conditions by apathetic or ignorant people. It is no more possible to judge good stained glass, under a disadvantageous light and without understanding of its meaning, than to judge the Fifth Symphony, played on a barrel organ in an alley.

The thing stained glass in the United States needs most now is people in great numbers to visit it, as they do museums of sculpture and painting, with understanding and pleasure. Some of the most wonderful glass to be found anywhere in the world has been made in the United States, since the war, by men who have studied the great legacies left by medieval craftsmen and then added something of themselves, to link early technique and meaning to their own, and future times.

* * *

Perhaps the art of stained glass is the most generous of all in what it has to give the observer to carry away. John La Farge knew this when he incited Henry Adams to devote his summer schooling to studying the glass at Chartres and elsewhere. Remember that line or two in "The Education of Henry Adams" which indicates how diligently Adams sped about, studying cathedral glass? "Perhaps if the automobile had one *vitesse* more useful than another, it was that of a century a minute; that of passing from one century to another without break. The centuries dropped like autumn leaves in one's road. . . . When the thirteenth lost breath, the fourteenth caught on, and the sixteenth ran close behind. . . . The hunt . . . for glass opened rich preserves . . . every remote village strewn with fragments that flashed like jewels, and were tossed into hidden clefts of peace and forgetfulness. . . . One dared not pass a parish church in Champagne or Touraine without stopping to look for its window of fragments, where was discovered the Christ-child in his manger, nursed by the head of a fragmentary donkey, with a cupid playing into its long ears from the balustrade of a Venetian palace! . . . all invoked in prayer by remnants of the donors and their children that might have been drawn by Fouquet or Pinturicchio, in colors as fresh and living as the day they were burned in. . . ."

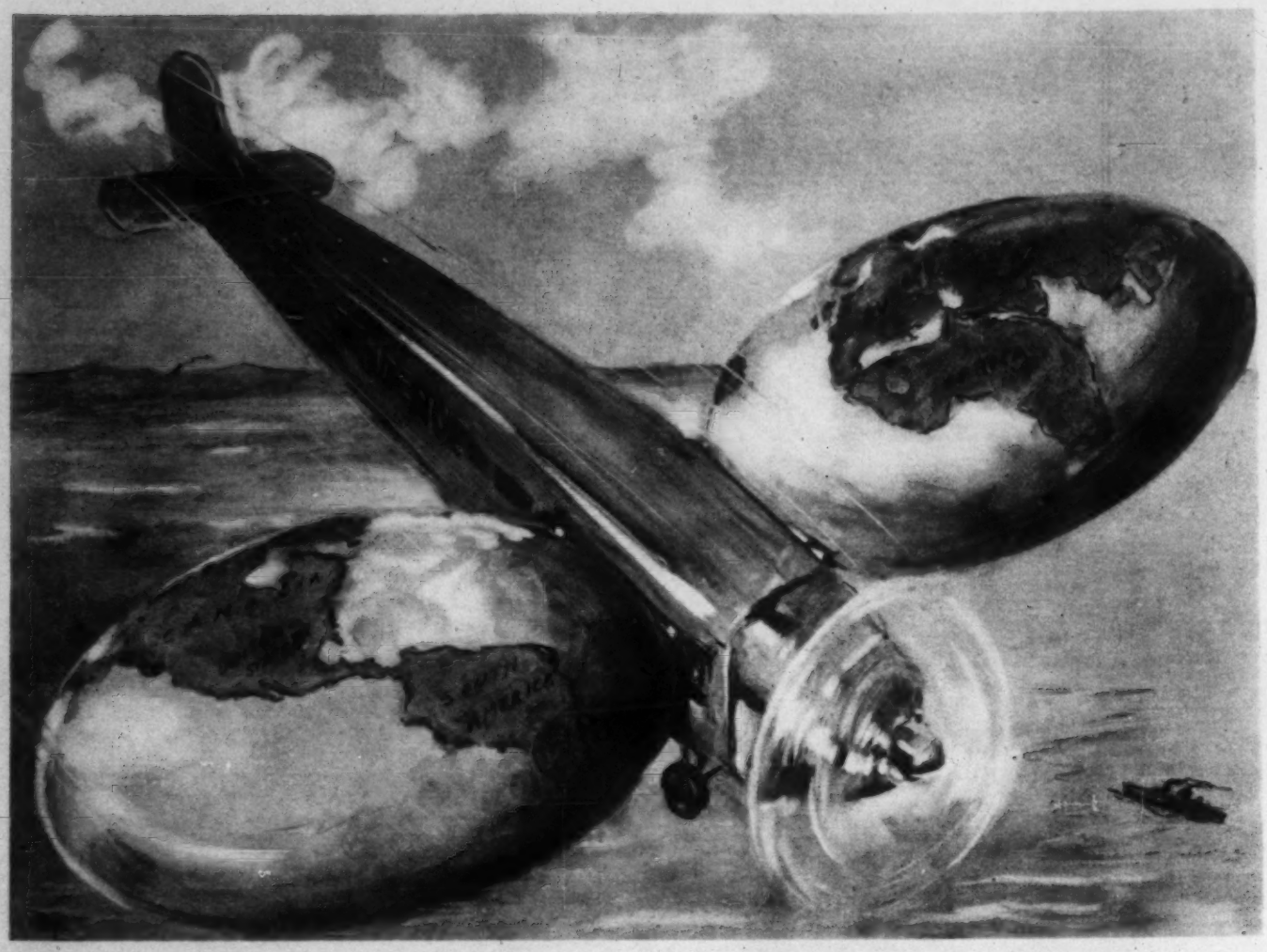
Well, it is a curious thing, but that sort of enjoyment of stained glass is apparently considered not quite nice in the

(Please turn to Page Eight)

Two Wings of the World

Europe and America, Despite All Demurrers, Must Fly or Fall Together, for They Are Demonstrably Interdependent in the Arts, in Commerce, and in Political Relations

By Sisley Huddleston



"IF ONE WING IS BROKEN, THEN THE OTHER WILL BE USELESS!" Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

ARE EUROPE AND AMERICA farther apart than they were? Not materially, of course, for almost every day we hear of new transatlantics which are being built to break records, while airships propose to make the trip in 60 hours, and there are predictions of a regular airplane service within the next year or so. The two continents have been brought so near to each other geographically that they almost touch.

Columbus, who would have been just as incredulous about the latest ways of reaching America as the grandees were about his reaching land at all, has a lot to answer for. Some admirable things—and others not so admirable. What is certain is that the means of locomotion would never have made such rapid progress had it not been deemed necessary to bring Europe and America nearer together. There are of course other countries to be reached by sea, but it has always been the Atlantic which has set the standard. Had it not been for travel and commerce between New York and London or Paris there would be no Queen Mary or Normandie. Nor would aviation have developed so quickly had not the ocean presented itself as a convenient testing-ground. The Lindbergh route kept constructors and pilots in a state of rivalry, until at last it became inadequate for aerial exploits.

* * *

Paul Morand has an amusing vision of the French child of the future begging his mother to give him a piece of bread and a bar of chocolate, so that he can go and play across the water before dinner.

But morally? The two continents are now represented as having drifted apart. The nearer they are drawn physically, the wider they separate morally. Is this true? The pessimistic impression has been produced by the "crisis." In the first place politicians suddenly abandoned their rhetoric about the interdependence of the world (which happens to be a fact whether it is politically in fashion or not) and declared that each country must become self-contained. The notion in its extreme sense was foolish, but it had a real utility in present conditions. Properly understood, it meant that if each country would clean away the snow before its own doorstep, the sidewalk would soon be practicable for everybody again. It is not by holding interminable powwows that the road will be made passable—it is by everybody doing his bit.

In the second place, the depreciation of currency rendered difficult the post-war commingling of American and European peoples. When I was living in Paris after the war, the American visitor was regarded as a rich uncle. He had money galore. His tips were models of generosity. His—or perhaps I should say her—demands were incredibly luxurious. A whole class of traders and workers depended on America's returning the compliment paid it by Columbus, and discovering Europe. When the mark, and the crown, and the other European moneys were crashing to zero, the American could buy up castles according to his caprice.

* * *

Now the tourist business is in the doldrums. In Chicago, when I was there, a witty entertainer at the Alliance Franco-Americaine performed a little skit in which the Europeans were depicted as coming to America exactly as the Americans came to Europe, and buying up everything in sight with their gold currencies. The idea is amusing, but it does not work out that way. If there are fewer Americans in Europe, there are no more Europeans in America. The Europeans, on a gold basis, are no richer than are the Americans on a dollar which is worth 15 instead of 25 francs.

Yet if there is a slump in certain sorts of traveling, the steamship companies are trying to counteract it by reduced round-trip fares. Another class of voyager should be brought into existence—not the man of leisure and of wealth, idly wandering from pleasure resort to pleasure resort, but the comparatively poor man who can afford only a few days of observation in strange lands. It is now doubted whether a little knowledge of other countries does make for better international understandings. Were it so, there should be immeasurably more understanding today than there has ever been in the world's history. Yet Europe, despite the wagon-lit, is more divided than it was in the Middle Ages, and despite the regular German, British, Italian, Dutch and French steamship service, there are intense prejudices in the United States against Europe and against the United States in Europe.

Perhaps, however, this is a passing phase. Perhaps there is as yet only the little knowledge which, we are assured on poetic authority, is a dangerous thing.

Nevertheless the influence of America on Europe and of Europe on America has been felt far more since the war than at any time. Paradoxically, the Europeans (especially the French) criticized the American system of mass production precisely when it was adopted in an intensified way in Europe, and when its defects—chiefly those of inadequate distribution—are most apparent in America. On the other hand, America has criticized certain European methods of workers' insurance and labor regulations as Socialist, exactly at the moment when it is applying them in a New Deal. Nothing has struck me more forcibly, in recent observations, than the reciprocal borrowing in America and Europe of industrial and political ideas.

In architecture it is perfectly evident that the American conception of huge buildings, commonly known as the sky-scraper, has come to Europe. It is equally evident that new European architectural conceptions — those of Germany and to a lesser degree of France—are shown in the newer American constructions.

In art a strange thing is happening. Paris was the supreme school of art for years. To it flocked the American and British painters. Montparnasse was their headquarters. They still come, but there is a general impression that they have learned all they can learn from Paris. So they are mostly going home. They are equipped with Paris teaching but they find their "inspiration" in their own country, where there is a vitality, a stirring, a sense of the new, which they find lacking in the older countries. Many of them, on returning to the States to settle down, have told me so. They believe the center of art is shifting across the Atlantic. But it has carried much from Paris, and it will, in a returning wave, bring back much to Paris. Both in France and the United States, art, now languishing, will be revivified by this experience.

In literature the reactions are exceedingly curious. I happened to be closely associated with a group of writers who sprang from the Paris soil. Ernest Hemingway is the outstanding example of the younger generation of American writers who owe their formation largely to the colony in France in which Gertrude Stein sat like a queen enthroned. But they have gone. They have returned with a specifically American literature. The note of it is unmistakable. It could not be, in its sometimes crude expression, in its earnest groping after reality, anything but American. Its roots were always in America, yet it was watered by Europe. Do you suppose that French and German and British writing remains unaffected? It is shot through and through with the American literary idiom.

* * *

In the matter of the cinema, America was the undisputed champion. The pictures brought to Europe the Hollywood vision and technique, ranging from wild adventure and police stories, to careful historic reconstruction of epochs of national life, from saccharine sentiment to satirical comedy, from sophisticated "modernity" to marvelous pictures of polar, tropical and oriental regions, from slapstick knockabout stuff to the significant humor of Charlie Chaplin, from . . .

Yes, but Charlie Chaplin is English, and there are many other English actors in Hollywood. And French. And German. And Swedish. A cosmopolitan center. And now there is a process of decentralization. Studios in various parts of Europe. American directors hurrying to take their place in the European film field. After having Americanized Europe with its pictures, America is now being further Europeanized by European pictures. As yet there is a difference, but presently it will be hard to proclaim the nationality of a film by looking at it.

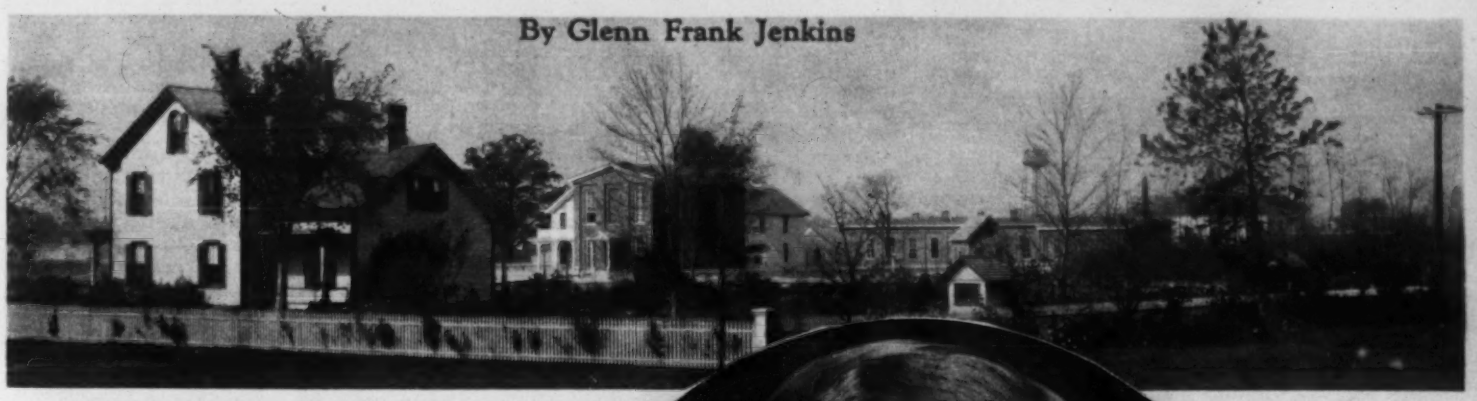
If it were opportune, I could relate a long story of America's participation in European politics—"while swearing she would ne'er consent, consented"—of the long procession of economic experts and delegates and diplomatists who pass through Geneva. Moreover, I could refer to the direct and indirect influence of the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization (both of American origin, but now regarded as European) in the United States and in South America. Suffice it that I glance in passing at this growing and inevitable interrelation of America and Europe—both interested in the renewal of prosperity, in the reduction of arms, in the preservation of peace, both conscious that their fates are intertwined . . .

They are, I am tempted to say, two wings of the world which carry it through time and space. They cannot, whatever they may wish, detach themselves from each other. They are interdependent. If one wing is broken, then the other will be useless. America and Europe, the two wings of the world, must speed or fall together.

Mr. Ford of Greenfield Village

In This Community Near Dearborn the Motorcar Maker Occupies Himself With Visions of a Greater Civilization Tomorrow

By Glenn Frank Jenkins



CORNER OF GREENFIELD VILLAGE IN THE SHADOW OF THE GREAT RIVER ROUGE PLANT

In the Foreground Is Sarah Jordan's Boarding House and in the Rear the Original Edison Laboratories Which Serve as Inspiration for the Ford Researches and Experiments.

A CLOSEUP OF HENRY FORD as he goes about his daily work reveals a quiet, soft-spoken man, humble, kindly and generous. The world knows him only as a rugged individual, manufacturer of automobiles, rich beyond Midas's dreams, but the world knows so little about so many things. The world perhaps would be reluctant to rate this most amazing man as a great philanthropist, yet he is constantly pouring out unstinted millions on designs to lighten the burdens of mankind. It would be difficult to enumerate all of his activities, but in everything he does he finds inspiration. His greatest delight is in the hundreds of boys and girls he is educating to exercise every faculty they possess and to carve out their own destinies.

The far-flung Ford "empire," being established, does not now take up all of his time. He needs only pause, now and then, in the other things he is doing, to signal a go for a million-car production schedule, command the construction of a mammoth steel mill that will give him complete independence from mine to forge, or sanction the expenditure of more than $400,000,000 for a season's labor and materials. Details of the industry fall more and more on the shoulders of his son, Edsel Ford, president of the company, capable and always on the job.

Dearborn's leading citizen spends much of his time in Greenfield Village. This enchanting creation, typical of the small industrial community of former generations, is tucked away in a quiet corner of the River Rouge acres, fringed with wooded knolls and vales. A quaint old factory sends up puffs of fleecy white vapor to the oily rhythm of a swooshing Corliss engine; down the road hoofbeats are heard as a spanking pair and coach joggle along on faint billows of dust; from beyond come ripples of laughter as school children dance across the green-carpeted commons. Nothing could disturb such harmony, not even the thundering, clanging din of the great Ford factory not far distant.

Here Mr. Ford moves about, alert and agile, never hurried and never idling. In orderly fashion he keeps constant check on the progress of his many economic, educational and industrial experiments. But—wherever a group of children may gather, there he likely will be also. One might almost call his love for children his greatest characteristic. And back of this love is a deep and serious thought. He talks to them of peace, of kindness, of honesty, of obedience and of industry. Often he has something to show them; it may be a curious piece or an auto part ingeniously made. With boyish glee he draws it forth from his pocket and explains all its details.

The real, everyday Henry Ford, the companion and idol of many youngsters, is hardly the picture of a man who has outmaneuvered Wall Street, exerted a tremendous influence on the habits and thinking of the entire civilized world and is spending nearly $2,000,000 a day. This is two fifths of the staggering sum handed out daily by the Government under the New Deal. Slight of build, stooped a bit from years of hard work, the lines of his face deepen when business weighs heavily. Recent years have told on him. Those who are closest confide that he has suffered much under the heartbreaking trend of world affairs—threats of war, hunger and struggle for subsistence in a land of plenty and profligate waste.

POISE AND CONFIDENCE

Pupil Snapped as She Came From Chapel Typifies Individual Character Developed in Ford Schools.

Whenever a historic building is being restored for Greenfield Village, Mr. Ford is on hand. These are events that never fail to attract the school children, too. It is hard to tell which is the most deeply interested. Mr. Ford beams with youthful delight as he watches and explains. His better than threescore and ten fall away, he seems suddenly to grow taller. He becomes animated. His arms and hands go into graceful motion and he shifts deftly from one foot to the other—it is almost a shuffle, a light, joyous dance.

HENRY FORD, EXPONENT OF MIGHT BY HUMILITY AND DILIGENCE

In His Unique System of Schools (Edison Institute) in Greenfield Village He Is Teaching Hundreds of Boys and Girls to Be the Homemakers, Inventors, Executives and Industrialists of Tomorrow.

Henry Ford's children of today indicate to him the things that are in store for tomorrow. More than thirty years ago, it is told, he accurately forecast the four-lane highway of today. Nearly two decades ago he began his industrial decentralization plan, which has become an accepted pattern of the present. He envisions a future of newer and grander forms, greater achievements and stabilized prosperity. Everything we use today, he declares, is costly, crude and unwieldy. He foresees a great refining process. By simple steps he is experimenting in that direction. He has gone far in producing plastic materials from farm products, encouraged that the day is near when great and lasting structures, more beautiful than anything yet produced, will usher in new mass, form and color. And patiently, step by step, he is teaching children to think for themselves, individually and freely, under the guidance of a complete and select staff of educators. Thinking, he declares, is mankind's greatest privilege.

It may be difficult for many to believe that Henry Ford and education are inseparable. Here may be told the inside story of the damaging remark credited to him that "History is bunk." Ever since the famous Chicago Tribune suit, nearly two decades ago, writers have bruited these words about, often maliciously. The public has always believed that Mr. Ford did make such a statement, and therefore his ignorance must be colossal.

This is what actually happened, as told to the writer years after the Tribune incident by a former Ford secretary, who may be designated as T. D. A magazine writer had interviewed the motorcar maker, in the presence of the secretary. The talk turned to education and the thought was expressed, not by Mr. Ford, that much of written history is untrue, biased.

WORK IS LIKE PLAY

Greenfield Village School Children Are Taught Many Things From Gardening to Horseback Riding.

When the magazine article appeared, according to T. D., the now famous remark was credited to Mr. Ford. During the Tribune trial the sharp-witted opposition lawyer seized upon the remark. He gave the motorcar maker an uncomfortable time on the witness stand, thereby starting a wave of editorial comment that swept the country and has not yet entirely subsided. The one man who could have straightened out the garbled interview was by that time serving with the American army overseas.

Rarely can Mr. Ford be induced to comment on anything said against him. He adheres pretty rigidly to the rule of not affirming or denying anything. So it was entirely unexpected when, after all these years, he gave the writer this choice bit:

"What they call history IS bunk." His steely blue eyes fairly danced. There was mirth in the crowfeet. "Once I went to history books to find out what kind of a harrow people used to cultivate their land. Couldn't find it. Nothing but kings and battles. That is the kind of history I think is bunk. The real story of humanity is how the people lived and grew."

Mr. Ford is assembling in his museum and village in Dearborn the kind of history he believes IS history, and many learned men are backing him up.

A day at Greenfield Village convinces one that Mr. Ford's knowledge of many things is amazingly complete. Most of what he knows has never been put into books, yet he has accomplished things that engineers, scientists, and even smart lawyers said couldn't be done.

At odd times he may be found in his own workshop, fitted up in the garage at home. Here he has solved many engineering problems. It is told that he can, with a pocket knife and a block of wood, whittle out the pattern for a cam or other engine part so accurate that it will defy the formulas of his crack engineers. His genius in mechanics is likened to that of the wizard who instantly gives the correct answer to the most complicated mathematical problem. There were difficulties in producing the Ford V8 block that puzzled engineers. They said it couldn't be done, but Uncle Henry went ahead and did it. They said the same thing about his idea of making glass in a continuous ribbon, instead of blowing and flattening it out in sheets. But he did it, and the entire glass industry now uses

(Continued on page 12)

Three Peasant States

Heirs of the Hanseatic League, the Peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Forming a Baltic Union Since the War, Have Achieved Good Government and an Excellent Standard of Culture

By Robert Machray

Foto K. Akel, Tallinn

ESTONIAN NATIONAL COSTUMES
A Cheerful People, They Appreciate Cheerful Garments.

THERE HAS COME into existence, almost unnoticed in the throng and press of big world events, a new grouping of states which is calculated to play a not unimportant part in the affairs of eastern Europe. Known as the Baltic Entente, it links the three states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in a sort of co-operative arrangement which is more than an alliance and less than a union.

While keeping their own form of government, laws, tariffs and so forth, the three countries are henceforward to endeavor to act externally as a unit. They concert their foreign policy, hold periodical conferences like the Little Entente and generally present as far as possible a common front toward the rest of the world—particularly their big neighbors, Soviet Russia and Germany.

* * *

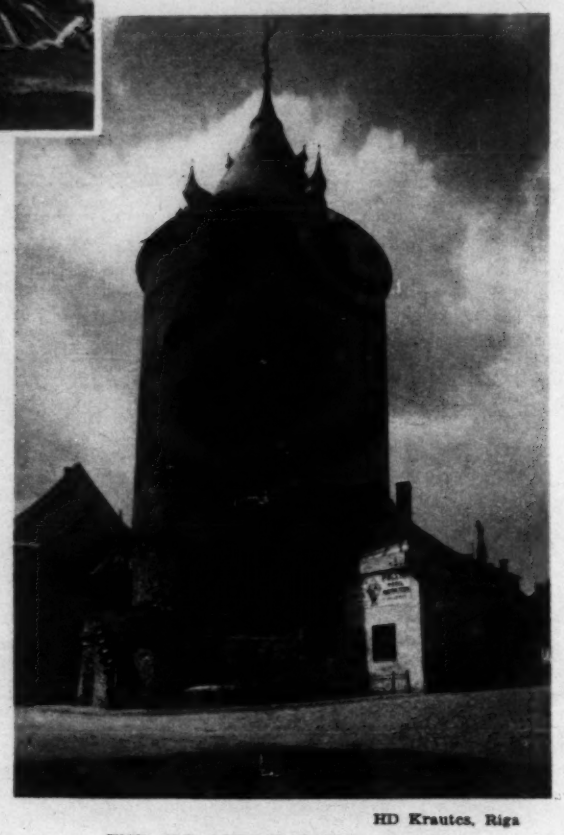
Where and what are the Baltic States? In my experience these questions are by no means superfluous. Many people, not well grounded in their geography and misled by a similarity in the sound of the names, are apt to confuse Baltic with Balkan. It is a favorite mistake with compositors and often passes the proof readers. A Baltic League has just been formed, and it may be mixed up with the Balkan League that recently came into existence. Yet the Balkans are separated from the Baltic Sea by almost the whole length of continental Europe, as will be seen by a glance at the map.

From the west, much the pleasantest way of reaching the Baltic States is by the North Sea route, either via the Kiel Canal or round Jutland into the Baltic by the Skagerrak and the Kattegat—magical names to me when I was a child. From central Europe a delightful and shorter voyage may be made from Stettin or Danzig, themselves Baltic ports. But Baltic shipping, like so many other things in these difficult times, is not what it was, and steamers may not always be available. Trains or planes, or both, may have to be taken. But if you can go "up the Baltic," as the phrase is, in a boat, you will at least know that your trip has nothing Balkan about it.

At first it may be a little puzzling, too, to understand why the expression Baltic States is nowadays pretty well restricted to three quite small countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, namely, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, though Germany, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Danzig have also their share, greater or less, of the coast of the Baltic, considered as one vast water area. The explanation is that since the World War a convention has grown up and become established respecting this nomenclature.

Before the World War, the larger part of the territory which is now Estonian and Latvian was always called the "Baltic Provinces of Russia," and the word Baltic stuck to the whole of it afterward. When Estonia and Latvia achieved their independence in 1918-1919, they were described as the "New Baltic States." Lithuania, though an old state revived like Poland, was popularly added to their number, not only because of its propinquity, but also because from the start it associated itself with the two other states in advocating their political union. Gradually the qualification "New" was dropped, and the term "Baltic States" came into general use.

These states are very interesting in themselves, but in the Baltic the past meets and mingles with the present, especially on those eastern shores, in a manner which charms and fascinates. Anyone who sails up—or down, for that matter—that sea and puts in at such historic ports as Danzig, Riga and Reval, all still full of memories and memorials of the power and glory of the great Hanseatic League of the Middle Ages, must indeed be a dull person if he does not feel himself encompassed by an atmosphere of glowing romance. Naturally, the story of the eastern Baltic goes much farther back, but the records of the earlier period are scanty and somewhat blurred.



HD Krautes, Riga

THE OLD POWDER TOWER IN RIGA
This Landmark in the City Is Now a Latvian War Museum.

Unfortunately, at least in my view, the extreme nationalist spirit of our age has had its effect on the Baltic States as elsewhere. Not a few well-known names of ports and towns have been replaced by others that are strange, but are asserted to be older or better. Lithuania has changed Memel into Klaipeda, and Estonia has substituted Tallinn for Reval. Latvia lately decreed that all correspondence, including telegrams, must be addressed to the town, street and person in the official Latvian names, or it will not be delivered. The Government justifies this action on the ground that, with few exceptions, the names now to be used exclusively are the original and ancient ones which were changed and mutilated during "the period of Russian and German influence"—that is, before Latvia was an independent political entity.

Most important is this reference to the period of Russian and German influence—"domination" would be a more adequate word, and it applies to Estonia as well as Latvia. Lithuania was in a different position, for her story was connected with Poland rather than with Russia or Germany. Under the tsarist regime the "Baltic Provinces" presented a curious anomaly; though under the Russian Government, they were ruled by a local German aristocracy, the "Baltic Barons," descendants of the crusading Teutonic Knights who had conquered and settled in that area centuries before.

Those "Balts" had large estates and parliaments of their own; they gave allegiance to the tsars, but, while keeping on good terms with the Russian officials, did pretty much what they liked. In the old Hansa ports and in the inland towns there were many other Germans, and the culture of the whole region was predominantly German. The bulk of the population, however, was not German, but Estonian in the north and Lettish, or what is now called Latvian, in the south. Up to 1861 most of the members of these autochthonous races were simply serfs, and their national consciousness was undeveloped till almost the beginning of the present century.

* * *

A few had small farms, and some of them were petty traders and fishermen, but the majority were just laborers on the big German properties. They were poor, illiterate and oppressed even after they ceased to be serfs. But both Estonians and Latvians possessed the rudiments of nationalism in their wonderful folklore, handed down from generation to generation, and in their languages, which survived despite everything, as did their old customs and distinctive attire. Their nationalism, after a short flaming up during the Russian Revolution of 1905, realized itself after the World War, and today Estonia is Estonian and Latvia is Latvian.

In 1919 most of the Russians withdrew or were driven out, and one of the first things both nations did after acquiring independence was to pass legislation depriving the German aristocracy of their estates and dividing them up among the landless peasantry. Of course, many Germans quitted the territory, but many remained. If Russian influence ceased, the same cannot be said of German. Not only does something of the German spirit still radiate from such beautiful buildings as the House of the Black Caps in Riga, but German is the "second language" of both Estonia and Latvia, though an attempt is now being made in the schools to replace it by English.

Lithuania did not belong to the Baltic Provinces of Russia, but she, too, formed part of the Tsarist Empire and was largely identified with Poland, her

(Continued on page 15)

GENERAL VIEW OF RIGA FROM THE BALTIC SEA
The Ancient Town Is the Most Important Port in the Three Small Nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

HD Krautes, Riga

"Shop Girl Writes a Play"

Such Was the London News Poster Heralding the Production of "Autumn Crocus," Which Permitted Its Author to Exchange the Toy Department for Her Beloved Theater

By Phyllis M. Lovell

IT IS ODD HOW SMALL and unimportant things sometimes stick in one's memory. Odd, for instance, that I should remember traveling down Tottenham Court Road in a 'bus—it must be quite three or four years ago now—and glancing through the window, and seeing a news poster, and reading the words on it.

The words, I remember, were, SHOP GIRL WRITES A PLAY, and I suppose I must have gone through the process of visualizing the Shop Girl, because I have distinct recollections of picturing yards and yards of ribbon being measured out by a young person whose thoughts, instead of being properly in her job, were improperly roaming far afield to events which might one day lift her, thrillingly, over the counter, relieving her forever and forever of ribbons—

Afterward I discovered that the play the Shop Girl had written was called "Autumn Crocus," and I went to see it, sitting with a friend and enjoying every minute of it. From then onward, I watched events with interest, learning at intervals that the Shop Girl had been writing another play, and supposing that, as time went on, she must have stopped being a Shop Girl altogether, and have become a Person of Note.

* * *

Eventually, in a rather roundabout way, I met her. Had tea with her, as a matter of fact, in a flat she had newly fixed up for herself near Baker Street, and from which she showed me a view over the tops of trees of Regent's Park and away to roofs and roofs, and a sky of that blue smokiness that belongs to London afternoons. She said she had chosen the flat on purpose for the view.

C. L. Anthony—which is the name that appears on the placards and on the sides of the 'buses when one of her plays is running—is, in private life, Miss Dodie Smith, and she prefers to be Miss Dodie Smith unless she is being particularly professional—which is not often. She was not in the least professional when I had tea with her. Sitting on the edge of a deep chair, with her small feet placed demurely together upon her new white carpet, she looked little more than a child. And she poured out as a child might, handing me hot-buttered toast and apologizing for a plate of rather highly colored cakes which, she said, looked "heavily varnished," like stage props destined for "the run."

I asked her what she considered to be the necessary ingredients of a good play, but she was not expansive. She said that if she knew she would be extraordinarily happy, because she would then have a recipe to fall back upon which would save the experimenting which ended, as often as not, in waste paper baskets filled to the brim, and an almost hopeless sensation that nothing of value would ever again be written.

* * *

"I realize," she said, "that, from a commercial point of view, a play must be sound technically, and that if it is not sound, those who put their money into it—and it costs anything from £2000 to £3000 to put on even a small production—will lose. That makes one cautious, and to be cautious is hateful. I suppose I try too hard."

"Perhaps you have a counsel of perfection?" I suggested.

"Perhaps. But in a way that is rather a useful thing to have. It won't enable you to write successful plays, but it will prevent you turning out really bad ones." She paused, and then went on. "As a matter of fact, one can in time learn the technique of play writing. It is the ideas for which one has to wait. A romantic story, well written, will almost always be a success, but romantic stories rarely drop from heaven. 'Autumn Crocus' was romantic. That was largely the reason for its success."

"Tell me about it."

She hesitated for a moment and then put the plate which contained the unfinished remains of her buttered toast upon the corner of the table at her side. The writing of "Autumn Crocus" had begun, it seemed, when she was about six years old and an uncle had read her Macbeth. She had lived with that uncle, and two other uncles, and a couple of aunts, and a mother, and a grandfather and a grandmother in Manchester, and all of them, with one accord, had loved the theater, and Dodie, who was the only child of the large family, had read Shaw before she was nine, and had become a regular theatergoer—especially to the theater of Miss Horniman—and had written a play of innumerable scenes, and even more innumerable stage directions, and was "well set" for a theatrical career.

* * *

It was curious, she said, that, when she actually approached that career, she did not make a success of it. Coming to London, she went, when she was 17, as a student to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and from there took small parts in professional productions.

"But always poor," she said, "always very poor, because the parts I wanted to play were big, commanding parts, and I was so irritatingly small. I had to be content with things that didn't suit me—or pretend I was content. By the time I was 24, I was broke—if you know what that means—entirely."

She leaned an elbow on the arm of her chair and, resting her chin on her hand, looked out over the tops of the trees of Regent's Park. She said that, at 24, she had possessed exactly £1, hidden in the bottom of a suitcase, and had lived in a room over a bakery in Marylebone, "where the walls were warm, and bread smelt good even if you did not actually taste it."

* * *

It was at that particularly uncomfortable crisis that she heard of a vacant position in one of London's most famous furnishing houses. She had never thought of turning Shop Girl, but now, managing to get an interview with Sir Ambrose Heal, she persuaded him to "take a chance" on her, for the picture and toy department, which, as she says, was a somewhat unusual thing to do, since she could offer no experience, and only to be expected from a somewhat unusual shop.

But Miss Dodie Smith says that salesmanship is easy. She was an immediate success in the picture and toy department. Within six months, indeed, she had become buyer for it and, on her earnings, she moved from the bakery in Marylebone to a bed-sittingroom which she furnished in white and gold, and lighted—since no electric light was available—with 10 candles. By the light of those 10 candles, after working at the shop all day, "Autumn Crocus" was written.

* * *

She had been sent to buy toys at Leipzig Fair and, from there, had gone with a friend, who was herself a playwright, on a short holiday to Austria, and everybody who saw "Autumn Crocus" declared that the Tyrolean inn in which she had stayed had inspired the play. But Miss Smith does not admit this. The idea for her play did not evolve, she says, for six months after she had returned to London. Then, sitting one evening over the fire discussing plots with her friend, she unexpectedly recounted so good a story that it was agreed there and then that she should write it down.

She knew little about the writing of a play, but she knew a good deal about the technique of acting one, and every night for six weeks she wrote, and every night for a further six weeks she sat late at her typewriter, and then—

"And then things went happily ever afterwards," I said, urged by a desire to finish the story as I felt it should be finished.

Miss Smith shrugged her shoulders. "The first night of 'Autumn Crocus' was a failure," she said. "It may have been because it was produced on a Bank Holiday and the gallery was unsympathetic—I don't know. Anyway, I went home filled with a sense of utter despair, carrying the flowers my friends had given me, and crying all the way. I spent hours unwiring those flowers, I remember, and putting them into buckets of water—it was all rather a wet business. Next morning at 9 o'clock I was back at the shop."

But the critics had been kind. "Autumn Crocus" was hailed as something well above the ordinary. A bevy of press photographers had besieged the picture and toy department.

* * *

I asked whether she had left the shop and become a Person of Note right away, but she shook her head.

"There is always a tendency to keep at least one toe on the bottom," she said. "I kept one there for quite a long time. Perhaps I ought to have kept it even longer. Play writing is a strange business—one never knows."

"But what is its secret?" I asked, endeavoring to get round again to the question about ingredients which she had not answered before we began our buttered toast.

She got up and, going over to the window, stood with her back to me, looking out. "I think," she said, "that the deep understanding of character is the most important thing. One cannot observe too deeply. One must watch, and watch, and watch. You do not write about the people you actually know—at least, I never do. But knowing them conjures up something, quite an intangible something, and on that you work. It is difficult to explain. A play is a thing that happens because of something you understand."

She turned and, coming back across the room, sat down on the arm of her chair. "That is the difficulty with me," she said. "I will not let a play happen unless it is as nearly perfect as I am capable of making it. I need such a lot of waste paper baskets—" She looked at me and laughed.

© Pearl Freeman, London

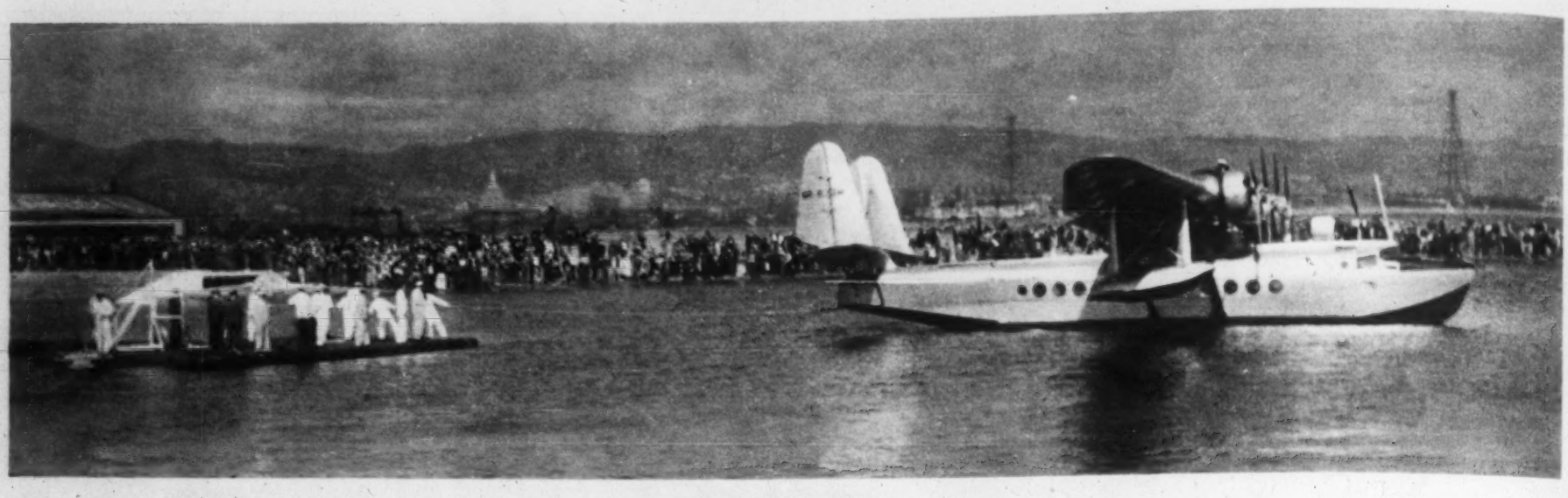
MISS C. L. ANTHONY

This Is the Name Under Which Miss Dodie Smith Presented Her Play, "Autumn Crocus," to the World.

Bridging the Pacific

Modern-Day Yankee Traders Expect Soon to Fly Their Clipper Ships From California to Cathay in Four Days, and They Foresee the Recapture of American Dominance in the China Trade

By Courtland Holdom



JUST IN FROM HONOLULU

The Big Clipper Ship Arrives in San Francisco Harbor and Is Pulled Hand Over Hand to the Float at Alameda Airport. Downtown Oakland, Across the Bay From San Francisco, Is Visible in the Background.

FOR HOURS EAGER THOUSANDS have waited patiently in the sunlight of Alameda Airport, gazing off into the bright mists which swirl about the Golden Gate. At last a cry goes up, and all eyes swing around to the south, to see a silver dot, much smaller than a man's hand, which has appeared in the sky above South San Francisco. It grows—assumes the definition of a trim, giant monoplane—and, while scores of aircraft circle and dip in salute, the Pan American Clipper slides to a quiet landing in the waters of San Francisco Bay.

Taxiing in a zigzag course like a tacking sailboat, the gleaming craft enters the cove protected by a strange breakwater of abandoned naval cruisers. A uniformed attendant in a rowboat makes fast a line, and 19 tons of aircraft—in fact, the largest American air liner now in service—is easily pulled by two or three men to her airport berth.

What is the cargo which has brought this aerial voyager across the longest water hop of the world's skyways? There it is, unceremoniously being dumped from the hold of the great ship: a few simple pouches of mail. Not important mail, either, but "covers" for that more frenzied group of philatelists who garner "cachets." Thousands of them repose in those bags, destined to become not only the treasures of first-flight collectors, but a drug upon a market already demoralized by "Farley imperforates."

If the cargo were criterion of the flight's importance, April 23, 1935, would scarcely go down as a red letter day in the annals of aviation. But this has been a test flight, and its successful conclusion seems certain of rousing repercussions along the world's most important trade routes.

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Few of the enthusiastic onlookers who witnessed the arrival of the great Clipper from San Diego a few brief weeks ago, its subsequent departure for the Hawaiian Islands, and its triumphant return on this day, realize that the prize being sought by these trial flights over great water gaps is the re-establishment of Yankee supremacy in ocean transportation. Like the sky-raking clipper ships which sailed around the Horn to California a brief eighty years ago, modern clippers of the air promise to carry the Stars and Stripes to new peaks of transportation excellence.

The success of this trip from Hawaii to San Francisco Bay, in the opinion of Pan American Airways officials, places the seal of success upon the proposed aerial trade route linking America with the Orient. It was flown under adverse conditions, as bad as those which would ordinarily be encountered in regular scheduled service from the Territory of Hawaii to California. For seventeen hours out of the twenty-one required to cover 2410 miles of the trackless Pacific, clouds had hidden the sea from the ship's navigators, so that it was impossible to calculate lateral drift; for all but a few minutes of the flight winds had been adverse. Yet the ship came through with safety and comfort. It was tough for the crew, but passengers would scarcely have known that nature was frowning upon the flight's success.

And if the Clipper can laugh at adversity over this stretch of transoceanic flying, the other links in the aerial chain from San Francisco to Manila can easily be negotiated. It remains now only for fueling and supply stations to be established at the other stops on this greatest skyway, and by July, it is anticipated, transport tests to the Philippines will be undertaken. Regular service over this route will shortly follow, and the establishment of connections with Pan American's existing air lines in China will be easy of execution.

* * *

What will this mean to the American trader? It will mean, primarily, that the great markets of China will become nearer to America than they are to Europe. The great air services of England, France, and Holland have already been balked at the Chinese border. Germany alone of European countries has penetrated the Chinese Republic, and its lines will not be permitted to parallel those of the great American company, which has formed a partnership with the Chinese Nationalist Government in the development of air lanes above Cathay.

Yet, even if all of Europe were successful in pushing its air lines into China, the American company believes it can establish communication with the United States more rapid than can they with Europe. Overland flying in Europe and Asia encounters frequently those international boundaries where the formalities of inspection must be supported, however great the desire for haste, while over the greatest of all oceans one mile is like another, and the most rapid and uninterrupted flight is possible.

The ship which will inaugurate this service has a top speed of 192 miles an hour and a flight range of 3500 miles, but what the future will bring in increased efficiency is anybody's guess. It may be that the day is not distant when the stratosphere will become the race course of much faster craft.

* * *

Because this transpacific route is the most competitive open to American enterprise in the air, it is being rushed to completion before Yankee Clippers attempt to conquer the Atlantic. That will come, too, in due course, as this great American air transport system continues to expand. Already, in the opinion of competent observers, it has grown from a ninety-mile system between Key West and Havana to a great international system of 32,552 miles.

Its Clippers, designed under the direction of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the company's technical adviser, regularly visit all but two countries south of the Rio Grande and of Florida. Its spanning of the Caribbean between North and South America is still the longest over-water route of any established air line. Its exploratory flights have covered Greenland, European and American sides of the Atlantic, from the equator almost to the Arctic Circle, and now reach out toward Asia. Alaska's air services have been placed under its control, and almost daily its sphere of influence expands.

* * *

Not only equipment, but personnel has been developed in the seven years of the company's activity. The commander of the Pan American Clipper, who brought her safely through the clouds and winds of this most recent Pacific hop, is Edwin C. Musick, twenty-two years in the service of American aviation, and one of the world's foremost pilots. He has piloted aircraft over a million miles, equivalent to forty times around the earth, and is said to hold more world's records in his own name than any other pilot, but he is proudest of his record of no serious accidents and no injury to a passenger in any ship which he has been piloting. Others of the crew are also aerial "old-timers."

What of the great ship itself which is pioneering this transpacific route? It is a twin sister of the Brazilian Clipper which makes regular flights to Latin America. It is powered by four radial air-cooled, geared and supercharged engines, each developing 700 horsepower, and driving controllable pitch propellers. It is designed for comfort as well as safety, and for landing in the open sea without danger. It is an all-metal monoplane produced by the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation, and carries, in addition to all the usual equipment, several new-type instruments and mechanical aids designed specifically for its transoceanic service. The value of its ability to follow a radio beam as much as 1800 miles distant was demonstrated on the recent test between California and Hawaii.

Exactly how this great transpacific venture will develop cannot be stated definitely at this time. But it is probable that passengers, mail and express will be carried on weekly schedules between San Francisco and China before the year is out. The traffic will then determine the frequency of schedules. It is also possible, though reliable sources of Japanese information in San Francisco disclaim knowledge of such a plan, that a Nipponese air line from the Flowery Kingdom to America may offer competition to the Clippers.

But whatever the details of development may be, the successful conclusion of a test flight to Hawaii on April 23 makes it almost a certainty that travelers to the Orient will be arriving at their destinations very shortly in some four days' time after they leave the Golden Gate, with brief stops en route at Wake Island, Midway Island, Guam and Manila.

WAITING FOR THE WHEELS TO BE ATTACHED

Then the Clipper Can Be Pulled Ashore After Her Great Flight.

For "Conscientious Thinkers"

Unless a Person Objects in Advance to National Policies That Lead to Conflicts It Is Doubtful Whether He Is Justified in Being a "Conscientious Objector" When War Comes

By An Old Soldier

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING phenomena that appeared on the horizon during the World War was the comparatively large number of conscientious objectors; men and women, who declared their objection to taking part in actual warfare, and based these objections on conscientious scruples. Just as important was the fact that most enlightened nations recognized these objections as valid, and excused the objectors from such duties.

We have heard much since the war of the spread of such conscientious objections. Questionnaires circulated in schools and colleges show a surprising number of young men and women who state flatly that they would refuse to bear arms in another war. A larger number were as positive in their declarations that they would serve only if their country were attacked by an aggressor.

All this, of course, marks the awakening thought of the people on the subject of war. One wonders, however, looking back over the history of the World War, how many of those who sign such proclamations, declaring their intent to refuse military service, would live up to those statements were we tomorrow plunged into a war.

* * *

The old maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," is something more than a mere maxim. If we thoughtfully consider the phrase, it covers the whole of our thinking about war. The actual meaning we give to it shows just how we are thinking. The people, thinking about war as an unavoidable, even if tragic affair, have divided themselves into two camps. On the one side are ranged those who believe that in order to prepare we must arm, must build up bigger armies and navies than our neighbors, must provide ourselves with all the machinery of war that we may, by force of arms, uphold our side of any argument that may flame into actual war.

On the other hand, there are those to whom the thought of war is revolting. These are the men and women who state their intentions by declaring that they will take no part in any future war, will refuse to bear arms or do anything to help carry on a campaign should their nation be forced into war.

It is easy, looking back at the suffering caused by the World War, to understand the feelings that prompt such a stand. One is, nevertheless, forced to face the fact that, as citizens of any country, we have certain duties. Merely to refuse to serve, to object—however conscientiously—is not enough.

Back of the declaration of war in any case lies the thinking of the people on the subject, the background of their attitude toward the problems that resulted in the war. For war itself, being negative, is but the result of the people's avoidance or refusal to think and act constructively, to take a real part in shaping the course of national events and policies.

Merely to object to serving in war time may under certain circumstances be cowardly and evasive. We may call our objections conscientious. But are they? A conscientious man is one who is governed by positive right. He must be, if he is truly conscientious, upright, just, faithful—all positive qualities. Objections, therefore, to be conscientious, must be based on these qualities.

If we begin to see our duties as conscientious citizens in this light, we begin to act and think conscientiously. We object, but we do not let these objections become vocal through a play upon our fear or indignation. Such objections to war are too apt to be wrathful ejaculations, perhaps spectacular, but sadly ineffective.

The boundaries that bristle with arms reflect the thought of the people on either side of those boundaries. What good here are objections, call them conscientious or what you will, by a minority? The fact remains that along those boundaries lies the menace of possible conflict. But the conflict impends because we, the people, have done one of two things, either believed that force must be faced by force, or merely objected without facing our own responsibility or taking the positive steps.

* * *

Conscientious objectors. That is what we should all be. But let our objections be truly conscientious. And let us begin those objections in our own thinking. What do we object to? Is it merely the outbreak of war? Not if we are intelligent. We object to war as a solution to any problem. We object because we know positively that only constructive thinking can solve any problem.

Across the sea, or beyond a border, some neighbor makes what we consider a belligerent gesture. How shall we object? To circulate petitions that we shall refuse to bear arms in the event of war may only encourage the belligerence of that nation, which is belligerent because it believes it has a grievance. If enough of us signed such petitions and published our declarations, we might even persuade the hostile neighbor that the majority of us believed our case was unjust and unsound. We might even encourage that nation to make the overt move toward war which up until that time he had but half considered.

But we must object. We must object to war, to all that it stands for, to all that it means to the human race. Let us then object logically and constructively. Let us be real conscientious objectors, basing our objections on justice, voicing them in words that will really heal the disease that would break out in war.

We should object, first of all, to the fallacy that the international problem, however grave or deep-rooted, cannot be solved peacefully. We should object strenuously to the voicing of hate and inflammatory nationalism by whatever individual or agency. Here we can make our objections felt. The newspaper that stirs national prejudices depends upon the support of individuals for its circulation. How else can we object in this instance except by a refusal to support such a paper? The problem touches us on every side in our daily life. Opportunities for real, constructive objection confront us daily.

But it is in our own thinking that our real objections should be voiced. How do we react to propaganda and insidious persuasion? Do not many of us swing like a pendulum back and forth between synthetic or manufactured indignation and the desire to understand the other fellow's viewpoint? We allow ourselves to be led by propaganda simply because we do not do our duty as individual thinkers. And we do our duty as individual thinkers only when we are conscientious objectors to wrongs, to fallacies, to suspicion.

* * *

Again and again the Canadian-American relationship is held up as an ideal for the rest of the world to copy. I wonder how many of us realize that this international amity rests entirely upon the individual thinkers in Canada and the United States.

There have been incidents in the history of the two countries that would have led directly to war had there not been the sound and unshakable bulwark of conscientious objectors, real objectors who refused to consider war as a method of settlement for the dispute or difference that existed.

It is not many decades ago that irresponsible men gathered on the American side and prepared to invade Canada. They even went so far as to start the invasion. Think what would have happened if such a gesture had not been discounted, had not been frustrated by the only thing that could frustrate and destroy it, the intelligent and conscientious objections of the masses of individuals that overrode the incident with the force of justice, amity and right thinking.

Today, voices are raised on both sides of the border in denunciation of this or that move on the part of the other nation. Irresponsible men have tried to inflame national suspicions and hatreds on many occasions. The voices continue from time to time. We do not hear them. Why? Simply because our conscientious objections in this case have become habitual with us. Because of this the voices of such men are swallowed by the immensity of the true concord and understanding that exists.

Here we have a case of two nations of conscientious objectors—real ones. War between these two nations would be unthinkable, we are told. What a wealth of meaning there is in that word—"unthinkable." There will be no war because it is "unthinkable." That is the final and convincing argument.

If we stop and think about that word we get the answer to the whole problem. There is war because it is "thinkable." If it is "unthinkable," there can be no war. Today we need more conscientious objectors, men and women who refuse to consider war as "thinkable," men and women who object not merely to the thought of battlefields and slaughter, but to the consideration of any solution save that of probity and justice, salted and savored with a tolerance for the other fellow's viewpoint.

These are the conscientious objectors we need today. And these are the sort of conscientious objectors who are appearing. When we have enough of them war will be but a legend of a barbaric past. It will be no more, because it is "unthinkable."

Wide World Photos

YOUTHFUL OBJECTIONS TO WAR

In Many Colleges and Universities of the United States Students Have Expressed Individual and Group Opposition to Every Manifestation of the War System.

THE "A. E. F." WINDOW FOR THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF PARIS. DESIGNED BY CHARLES J. CONNICK, "DOYEN" OF AMERICAN STAINED-GLASS ARTISTS.
The Two Central Figures Are Washington and Lafayette, With an American Soldier of the World War Period at the Left and a French Soldier of the Revolutionary Period at the Right.

Glories of Color and Light

(Continued from Page 1)

United States, except by a comparatively free-thinking few. It is some kind of holdover, no doubt, from the thou-shalt-nots of Puritan days, but it sums up to a kind of Druid-moss of prudery which does no one any good, exorcizing no reputable devil at all, and would be better cast away.

It is all the more a curious inhibition since it does not seem to operate at all with Americans once they are in Europe. There, of course, you go and sit under the changing light of great windows in dim cathedrals. The very first thing you do, after changing your money into pounds and shillings, is make for York Minster or Canterbury to see the stained glass; and the day you cross the Channel and begin to see France, you are really thinking in terms of hastening to Notre Dame and Rheims and Chartres.

The strange reluctance to do the same thing wherever fine stained glass is to be found in the United States not only does people themselves out of a great deal of aesthetic pleasure, and to be had closer at hand, but is a very real barrier against American stained-glass craftsmen entering into the full inheritance to which their skill and development of a definite idiom entitles them. It requires a supreme combination of altruism and imagination to persuade those who manage funds to spend money for an artistic adornment in which people as a whole are not interested.

The art of stained glass is an expensive art, but it is not so expensive as most people still think. Notwithstanding the fact that the craftsman in stained glass is a creative artist, whose medium is volatile, colored light, whose palette must therefore cover many square feet of floor space and weigh tons, and who must have many helpers and much of that harsh business commodity known as overhead, a great deal can be done for a modest expenditure of money. Some wise individuals and groups already know this.

We have become accustomed to learning volumes about almost everything under the sun by way of the radio. What vegetables to put in our gardens or in our children; why such and such a golf club must have a steel shaft; how knee-action springs steady your vision so you can get the most out of the scenery as you bowl along to California; what imperforate stamp issues are the best buy on the market at the moment. But never a sound about stained glass.

Symphony music, the appreciation of art, one-act plays, book reviews, but never stained glass. Probably a lot of people at this moment are thinking about putting memorials in chapels or making gifts to schools and wondering what on earth they can find that won't be the same thing everyone else has thought of for time out of mind. If the idea of stained glass comes to them at all it comes in a hazy picture of a great rose window which surely no one could pay for. Yet there are facts that would help them, if only there were some popular way of distributing them. For instance, that if you have not the money for an elaborate figure window, you can spend a modest amount of money and have a window of perfectly beautiful grisaille, a type of ornamentation on white glass developed late in the thirteenth century, a delicately foliated design of interlacing bands of color, which pleased the people of that time, who had the idea that medallion windows tended to keep out too much light, and who found that grisaille could be done in just as lovely color, but would let in light.

* * *

Occasionally a glass artist speaks before some woman's club, or writes a cautious article for some special section of a newspaper, or an architectural journal likely to be seen only by the professions, but people in the United States will know about stained glass only in proportion as they ferret the subject out for themselves, until some popular way is found of handling the subject, like other matters of cultural interest, for mass attention.

It is fair to call Boston the center of the stained-glass craft in the United States, for a larger number of artists, proportionately, have their studios there than in any other section of the country.

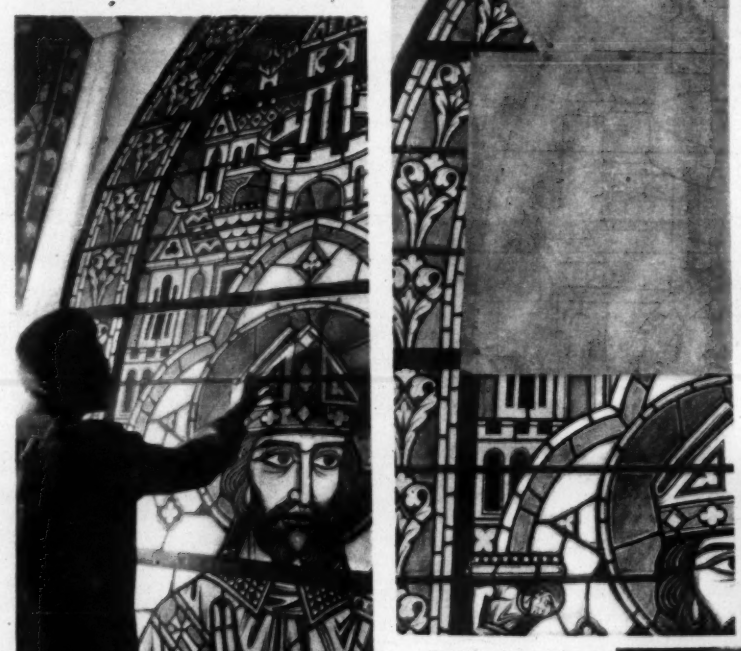
Charles J. Connick is the doyen of American stained-glass men. Among others throughout the country, the great chancel window in the Princeton Chapel and the rose window in the Cathedral of St. John, at the head of the nave, are his.

The other firms which with him share in the cathedral commission are Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock, and Wilbur Herbert Burnham of Boston, Ernest Lakeman of New York, sometime pupil of the eminent William Wynd Young, who did the windows for the beautiful little St. James's chapel in the cathedral and who was buried there when he passed on, and Nicola D'Ascenzo of Philadelphia, who likewise has beautiful glass in the Princeton Chapel. All these men have glass already in the cathedral. Within a few weeks now, Burnham, Reynolds, and Francis & Rohnstock will each be putting in one big lancet of their clerestory windows for testing purposes; because the enlightened idea nowadays in studding a great building with stained glass is to so unify the work of all the artists that not only will the end be beautiful glass in each window, but all the windows will suit each other in a harmoniously articulated whole. Thus, when these two lancets are up, all the glass men will study them together, in company with Bishop Manning and Dean Gates, and the architects, Cram & Ferguson. Ralph Adams Cram has long been supervising architect for the cathedral. Thus conflicts between them and any forthcoming units may be provided against before it is awkwardly late. Bitter lessons have been learned from experiences with getting windows in, only to find that neighboring windows killed their color or suffered from them; to the end that one or the other, or both, had to be removed and re-toned. This is very expensive and ineffably irritating business, and every major work of stained glass now under way in the country is being subjected to the far more economical and intelligent method of careful unification, as the work progresses.

How is stained glass made? It is a long process and hardly to be distilled to fit the limitations of this space. But it is worth investigating. Almost any of the artists welcome visitors to their studios. Oh, they wouldn't want you under foot any old time; but they hold frequent exhibitions of windows which are shortly to be installed in some church or other building; and frequently they will, if they are asked, invite groups to come in and make a kind of Cook's tour of the process.

* * *

Indeed, I once embarked myself, in the studios of Mr. Burnham in Boston, upon a private project of making a piece of decorative stained glass, just to find out how it was done. I must acknowledge that it is not finished, but everyone was most polite and the lack was in me. And I must further say that I learned this much: whoever intends to have anything to do with stained glass needs hands strong as an iron worker, and fingers that can stand any amount of rough treatment. I remember very well the wise, pitying eyes of the craftsman in the cutting room, who tried to teach me how to use the cutter without splitting nicks in hundreds of dollars' worth of imported glass, to say nothing of getting splinters in my eyes and fingers. He early hazarded the faint suspicion that I was



Portion of the Pattern Being Made From the Finished "Cartoon."

Mr. Burnham Drawing the "Cartoon" for the Great Clerestory Window for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

Cutting Up the Pa

Photos in this group, Studio, Bo

"Leading" a W

Art of the Middle Ages

not a born glass cutter and, even as a cat who knows life will do, he watched me go without regret. . . .

A stained-glass window is made of small pieces of white and colored glass, held together by ribbons of grooved lead. But there, let Mr. Burnham tell it himself. His windows are to be found in Riverside Church in New York, in the Princeton Chapel, in St. Mary's of Redford in Detroit, in the Mellon church, in St. John's Cathedral in Denver, in Newport at St. George's School, in the American church in Paris, and in the fourteenth-century chapel put up at Belleau by subscription from the 26th Division to replace one Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne had to order destroyed during the advance of July 19, 1918. Mr. Burnham also holds the authorization, from Paul Leon, director of the Beaux Arts, to do the great rose window in the north transept of Rheims Cathedral, which will eventually replace the one ruined during the war. Somewhere there is an American who will be proud to be the donor of this window in a cathedral which is annually visited and genuinely reverenced by thousands of Americans.

Well, times in stained glass have not changed very much, in some ways, as Mr. Burnham says. A good deal of the medieval practice is as good today as it ever was. As in the days of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and succeeding great centuries in glass, the window designer is capable not only of designing but of painting on the glass and, if necessary, leading the window. True, most of the glass fabricated now has been worked on by several trained craftsmen. But it is hard for a man to delegate what he cannot do himself. The preliminary design is in water color, drawn to scale. Then a "cartoon" is drawn, full sized to the measure of the space to be filled. In this drawing all the details are very carefully drawn, for the cartoon is the stoutest link between the raw glass and the finished window. All the shapes and sizes of the sections of the design are carefully numbered, for when the window is ready for leading and glazing it is a perfect instrument for checking.

"The color," Mr. Burnham goes on, "which is the real glory of stained glass, is not painted on the glass—and has not been, since the old, bad days of 'art glass,' when Emporia sprang up overnight and turned out green glass saints with lavender wings by the ton for tony houses as well as churches. The color of good glass is part and parcel in the manufacture of the glass.

"Most of the glass used by the American artists comes from Germany and England, arriving in this country in the form of fine square bottles and sheets, one of which I have always hoped to capture for a lamp base, but have learned not to expect, as they are worth their weight in gold.

"The color pervades the whole pieces of glass, and when you wish another color for the design you must have another piece of glass. It is the thickness or thinness of the glass which tends to make the volume of color, for the thick piece will be dark, and the thin piece light. There is a glass called 'flashed' glass, which is white glass covered over with a thin layer of colored glass. Then, too, the most beautiful effects are to be had from eating away parts of the colored glass with hydrofluoric acid. From beginning to end of designing and fabricating the window, the only paint used is an opaque, vitrifiable pigment, which picks out form and detail in the design. The understanding that stained glass is painted glass probably has its roots in the fact that, in the early fourteenth century, a stain was discovered and put on white glass which produced, after firing in the kiln, a beautiful transparent yellow, varying in tint from lemon yellow to fine, rich orange.

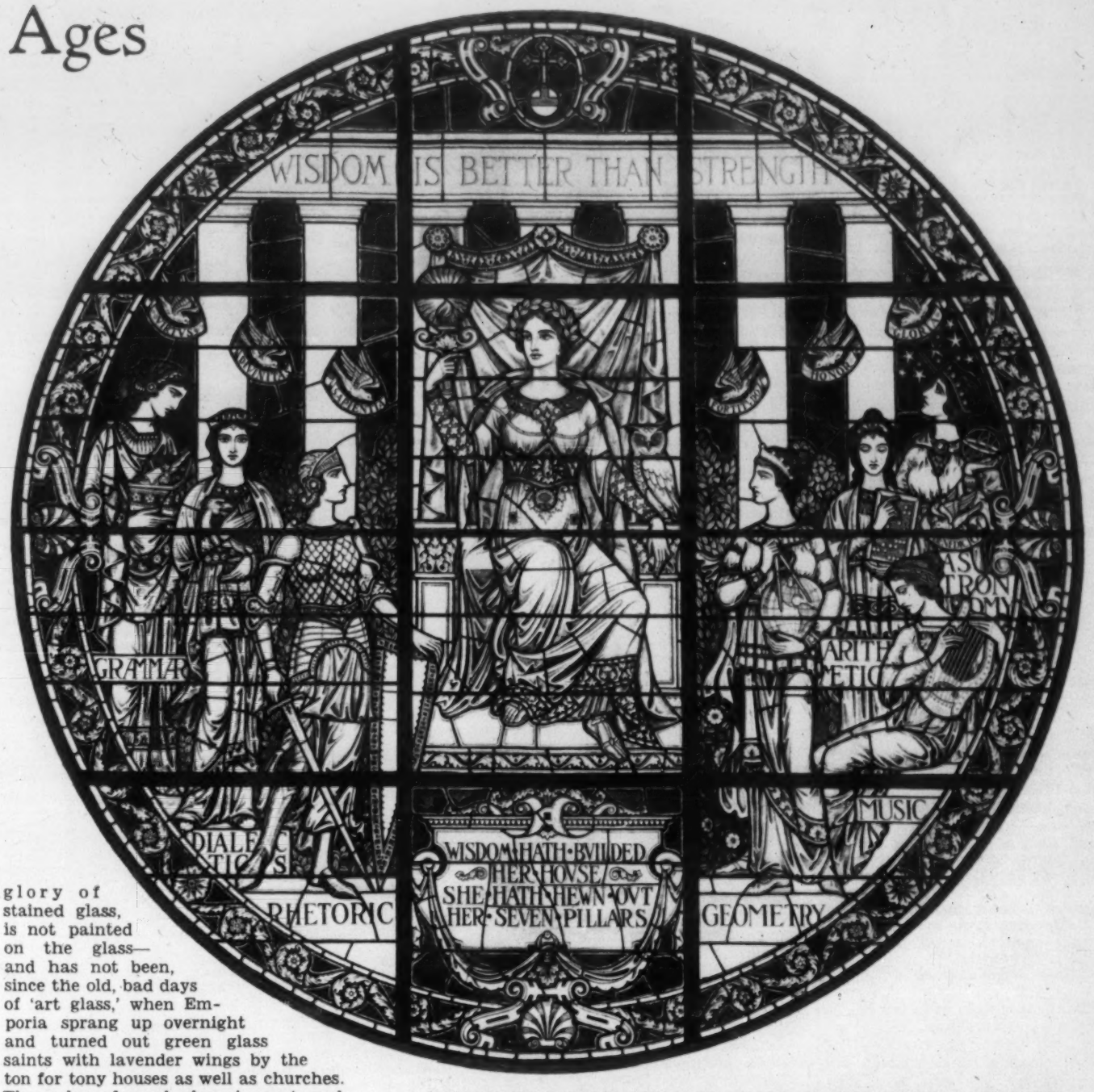
* * *

"With the water-color design for a guide, the colors are selected and, with a diamond or steel wheel, the glass is cut to conform to the numbered pieces in the pattern. The pieces are then placed on the cartoon and all drawing lines and details are traced on the glass with the vitrifiable pigment. Then the glass is fired in the kiln, so as not to lose any of the trace lines. When the glass is painted it is set in place before the light, mounted loosely on an easel of plate glass, leaving space enough between each piece in the design for the lead. Melted wax is dropped into the spaces at intervals, to hold the pieces of glass firmly to the easel. Then the easel, placed against the light, throws the window into relief and any color changes that have to be made can be seen. . . ."

This is enough to give the layman some idea of the reason stained-glass men love their work. What could be more magical than working in colored light?

As the centuries have passed, technical additions and refinements have been made to the process, but craftsmen today work very close to the principles of the men who boiled up their glass in pots over braziers in the forests of France, no two pots ever producing glass of the same color. Doubtless there was an even greater element of accident in the colors of the monastic glass designers than is commonly known, but the glory of glass produced by "accident" was of such lofty beauty that men today apply the most extreme measures in chemistry to approximate it. The splendor of the medieval "ruby glass" lay primarily in its uneven saturation.

But the next time you are in the neighborhood of the Cathedral of St. John, or of any of the buildings which have treasures of modern stained glass, go in and spend a little time; your Puritan forbears won't jump out and bite you, really; and as you look at the work of Burnham, and Lakeman, and Reynolds, and the rest, think back to the makers of the great windows at Chartres, and St. Denis, and York, who used pieces of glass only half an inch by an inch or two big, so that the result was the sparkle and brilliancy which is the primer of these men today. Perhaps, indeed, that sparkle and brilliancy were really what aroused Richard Culmer, or "Blue Dick," who stood it as long as he could, and then mounted a ladder 60 steps high in Canterbury and, with a whole pike, "rattled down proud Becket's glassie bones."



A WINDOW FOR KNOWLES CHAPEL AT ROLLINS COLLEGE, WINTER PARK, FLORIDA. DESIGNED BY WILBUR HERBERT BURNHAM.

The Chapel Itself Is a Gift of Mrs. George E. Warren of Boston as a Memorial to Her Father, Francis Bangs Knowles. Cram and Ferguson Are the Architects.

Cutting Up the Paper Patterns

os in this group, George H. Davis Studio, Boston

Cutting the Glass From the Patterns.

"Leading" a Window

Process of "Leading" to Hold the Glass Together

Among the New Books

A Poet Arrives

Collected Poems, by Cecil Day Lewis. London: Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d. New York: Random House. $2.50.
A Time to Dance, by Cecil Day Lewis. London: Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.

THESE two books have taken the English journals by storm. No other poet this century has been given so much space in their columns. Yet I have not read one criticism which confesses to delight. Recognition has been given to Mr. Lewis's experiments—too much, I think, for his experiments are mainly old devices, modernizations of William Langland's alliterative measures, travesties of Mr. Pound and Mr. Eliot's poetic pastiche.

I find, however, that my first and last responses to this poet are stimulations of joy and delight, both from his craftsmanship and from the contents of his verse. For at last here is a poet with a faith, and therefore one with reverence toward life and its mystery; a poet awakened from the post-war anaesthetic inhaled by a generation of writers to deaden the effects of 1914-1918.

Mr. Lewis does not believe that the phenomena of human conduct and phantasy can be explained by a "Behaviorist" formula. He suspects that

> Reason is but a riddle of sand;
> Its substance shifts in storm.
> Space-spanned, God-girdled, love will keep
> Its form, being planned of bone.

That statement is a retreat as well as a reiteration. It is a return to orthodox humility of mind. Such a tendency has inevitably led the poet to a new scrutiny of the traditional forms of poetry. He no longer thinks it necessary to break every rule of prosody. But he is such a sensitive musician that his personal variations upon the rules of verse are often as beautiful as anything I know in our English measures. He is so apt at an image, and can make it reflect, like a crystal, many facets of truth. For instance, the image of reason as a sand that shifts in storm is completely satisfying because it is both wise and beautiful. It is an image that is fundamental, and has every possibility of surviving, like certain lines from the Psalms, or Job.

Note also in this stanza the pattern of the rhyme. It is characteristic of Mr. Lewis, and we find in nearly every poem this weaving under and over of internal concealed rhymes, and the startling false-rhymes at line ends, the places where the ear expects a rhyming emphasis. Then, behind all these charming southern devices, is another, northern emphasis by alliteration, which he uses with a ringing exultation as freely as Swinburne did.

Before leaving this matter of technique, I must mention two other things which show the high quality of Mr. Lewis's art. A master of the craft can always convey aptly within one stanza a single idea together with its relevancies. Spenser, Matthew Arnold, James Thomson all excelled in this skill. Mr. Lewis repeatedly satisfies one's sense of form in this way, like the perfect paragraphist in prose. Here is an example:

> Contact of sun and earth loads granary;
> Stream's frolic will grind flour;
> Tree's none the worse for fruit.
> Shall we
> Insulate our strong currents of ecstasy
> Or breed units of power?

A succinct expression of an idea which is the burden of several of Shakespeare's sonnets. And note the easy and natural use of new scientific allusions; no boring invocations of pylons and power stations which have taken the conventional place of cuckoos.

Finally, I should like to share my pleasure in Mr. Lewis's sense of pure music, and his representation of scene mood and thought by the sound of his syllables.

> Or as a poplar, ceaselessly
> Gives a soft answer to the wind:
> Cool on the light her leaves lie sleeping,
> Folding a column of sweet sound.

Count the labials in those lines, and grow conscious how they create the whole significance of the verse.

I have left myself no space to say much about the content of Mr. Lewis's work, for I believe that a poet's view of life, his acceptances and rejectings, his enthusiasms and detestations, are revealed in his technique and the history of its growth. Here is a poet who has no easy panacea for the problems of men and women and human society. His head is not turned by new political or social experiments and he does not believe that the millennium is round any corner signpost by a clique or a fanatic.

The whole of his verse emphasizes the responsibility of gradual growth. In one place, where he is conscious of that emphasis, he utters a prophecy which I believe is surely to be applied to the best of his own poetry.

> We are growing too like trees
> To give the rising wind a voice;
> Eagles shall build upon our verse,
> Our winged seeds are tomorrow's sowing.

RICHARD CHURCH

Jacket Design for Gladys Hasty Carroll's Novel, "A Few Foolish Ones" (Macmillan), Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor on April 24.

The National Home Library has just added Tales by Leo Tolstoy to its series of 25-cent classics.

The latest addition to the Oxford World's Classics is Trollope's "Orley Farm," in two volumes.

Reviser of Shakespeare

Sir William Davenant: Poet: Venturer, by Alfred Harbage, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $3.

DAVENANT HAS MANY claims upon the attention of the student of literary history, but they are not claims generally recognized by the lover of literature. It is the more gratifying to discover that Mr. Harbage, whose book we opened with some trepidation, fearing lest it might be another case of beating over a quantity of dead straw, has succeeded in imparting to his subject a great deal of his own vitality.

For Mr. Harbage is not only an experienced research worker in seventeenth-century literary history but a humanist to whom nothing is entirely alien which once occupied the attention and aroused enthusiasm of men. He has cultivated the historical sense—"othertimeliness," as he calls it—and so is able to discover in long-past fashions something of abiding interest and charm. He knows all that has been written about Davenant; and most that has been written has been unfavorable. But he is able to protect himself from prejudices imposed by earlier critics and to form his own judgments.

Consequently, Davenant is to him not merely a figure of an epoch whose tastes were very different from ours but an attractive human being. The portrait which he paints in his book and the estimate which he forms of his subject's work are not only instructive but entertaining.

* * *

Davenant is the connecting link between two epochs, between the Caroline world and the Restoration period. "Theirs was the giant race before the flood," said Dryden of the great Elizabethans. By the sixteen-twenties, when Davenant's work began, the flood had receded far, but the waters, though at ebb, belonged to the ancient sea. As a writer of masques he was the latest and the most successful of Jonson's followers, though he did little beyond supplying words to the music and designs furnished by other men. In his earliest plays he is recognizably a follower of Fletcher, but already we note suggestions and adumbrations of the heroic play of the succeeding era. In lighter vein he resembles James Shirley, though there is less poetry in him.

Had his work for the theater closed for good with the outbreak of the civil wars he would be remembered only as a minor member of the final generation of the old dramatists, and below, rather than above, most of them. But, as we have said, he bridged the gap caused by the wars and the Commonwealth. During that interregnum he served Charles I actively, at first on the battlefield, later in Paris, where he was one of the group of royalist exiles, associated with Abraham Cowley, Thomas Hobbes and other Englishmen. But he returned to England long before the close of the Puritan regime.

* * *

What every tyro in literary history knows about him is that he made the earliest tentative efforts to resurrect theatrical entertainments, not surreptitiously, but openly, in London. "The Siege of Rhodes" and "The Spaniards in Peru," though scarcely readable today, have their large historical importance. Mr. Harbage extracts from them something of their old charm. He goes on to tell the story of Davenant's enterprises as a theatrical manager in the first years of the Restoration, and makes a good case for Davenant's work in altering and adapting various old plays, including several of Shakespeare's, to suit the tastes of the artistocratic audiences of jaded tastes and intellectual inertia of the day. At this point Mr. Harbage takes a shot at those critics and historians, notably Prof. Hazelton Spencer, who have been ironical and scandalized at the expense of Davenant's bad taste in "improving" Shakespeare.

The study includes a good analysis of Davenant's qualities of wit and fancy; an account of his nondramatic work, including "Gondibert," whose merits are higher than is generally supposed; an estimate of the man's character and his achievement, and a brief survey of his posthumous renown. Davenant is pictured for us against the background of his times; and in painting this background Mr. Harbage draws upon his store of knowledge of midseventeenth-century England. This knowledge had already served him well in his earlier study of Thomas Killigrew; and we are happy to note that Mr. Harbage has in preparation other monographs dealing with phases of the literary history of the age. He possesses sympathy and understanding, a nice wit, a gift for succinct phrase and a style which is lively without the sacrifice of a becoming dignity.

S. C. C.

The Macmillan Company, acting with the consent of the executors of the estate of Edwin Arlington Robinson, request that anyone possessing letters from him send them to George P. Brett Jr., in care of the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for use in connection with a forthcoming critical biography of the poet and a possible volume of selected letters.

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Dreamer of Dreams

Young Joseph, by Thomas Mann. (Translated by H. T. Lowe-Porter.) New York: Knopf. $2.50.

THOMAS MANN CONTINUES his epic of the life of Joseph, and in this second of the three volumes, he deals with the young manhood of his protagonist. The precociousness of boyhood has become the self-conscious arrogance of youth, bringing in its train a natural wake of heartache and trouble. The reader follows this turbulent period of Joseph's life with a growing conviction that here is a moving story not only of one young man, but of all youth. Surely Joseph's experience has had its counterpart through all the ages, whenever sensitive and proud youth has been in conflict with an unsympathetic environment.

Mr. Mann's interpretation and expansion of the Biblical story results in one of the finest character studies in contemporary literature. In spite of the universality of the theme and the many philosophical digressions, Joseph emerges as a distinct individual, for Thomas Mann has an artist's insight into character and a love of humanity which invariably shines through even his most abstruse passages. It is this skillful union of emotional and intellectual content which makes him one of the outstanding authors of the day. Though one may dislike certain of the sensuous aspects of his work, or take issue with his philosophical and religious conclusions, one must still acknowledge his indubitable skill and his sincerity, as well as the irresistible appeal of his beautiful prose. It is, then, no wonder that the dramatic Biblical story, under such handling, becomes an intensely moving novel, with the vivid character of Joseph dominating the whole.

* * *

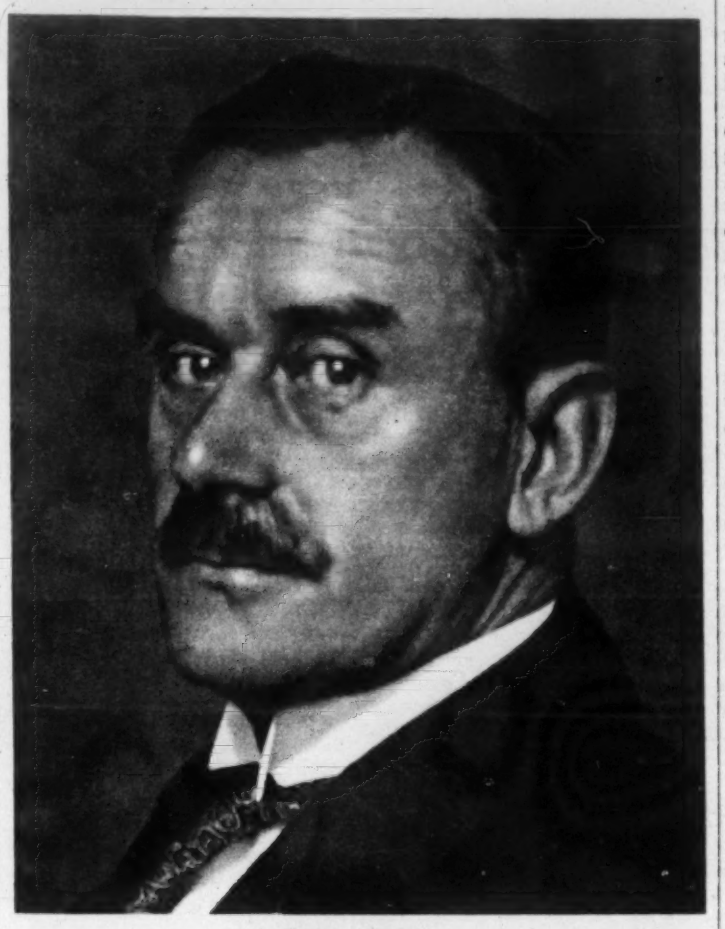
Joseph grows up under the tutelage of Eliezer, adding to his natural cleverness a vast miscellaneous store of learning which he is fond of parading, much to the disgruntlement of his less well-equipped brothers. His strange dreams, also, seem to them but a form of megalomania. Joseph has yet to acquire wisdom; his learning is but "an adornment of the mind" arrogantly displayed. To express it bluntly in modern parlance, he is merely a cocky youngster, unfortunately unaware of the hatred his attitude is breeding in his brothers. He loves himself so well that he believes naïvely that everyone else must love him. His childish propensity toward displaying his talents proves his undoing. Self-righteous, even priggish, he seizes every opportunity to rebuke his older brothers and to show off his own superiority. At this stage in the story one's sympathies lean toward the brothers, for Joseph manifests all the faults of impetuous youth with none of its attributes—except beauty.

* * *

This conflict between Joseph and his brothers occupies the main part of the story, motivating the attack on Joseph which comes as climax. In Mr. Mann's rendering of the story, the attack is completely understandable. No amicable settlement was possible when the parties concerned were governed by jealousy and hate on the one side and unthinking conceit on the other. With no desire present for conciliation, with no inward urge for self-examination and reform, peace was impossible. Joseph was as much at fault as his brothers.

After the attack, Joseph's three days in the pit parallel the familiar theme of man's descent into darkness, from which he emerges into triumph. It was a period of bitter realization of his shortcomings, resulting in humility. Thus the book ends on a hopeful note, for Joseph's awakening as a result of his trial anticipates a future for him of harmonious and successful life. The story still to come of his career in Egypt should be a record of a wise and good man, healed of adolescent selfishness, able to press on to a fulfillment of his early splendid dreams.

MARION WEST



THOMAS MANN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Two Strange Journeys

The African Queen, by C. S. Forester. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.
Strange Journey, by Maud Cairnes. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.

THE AFRICAN QUEEN was a dirty, unsafe, 30-foot boat. Safety for her occupants depended primarily on the exertions of an ancient and temperamental engine which greedily consumed available tree trunks and driftwood. She is one of the characters in this original and exciting novel. The other characters are a river in Central Africa and two oddly assorted human beings.

The gradual coming alive of Rose, the missionary's spinster sister, under the stress of many new and unusual conditions is delightfully described. For Rose, who was a real Victorian, finds herself during the World War alone in German territory in Africa with a scrubby little English trader-cum-mechanic, and spiritually alone in her determination, based on a profound and romantic patriotism, to strike a blow for England.

The Cockney had no such grandiose emotions. Safety first and last was his motto. Rose's patriotism and her suggestion he regarded as lunatic. To take the African Queen down the dangerous reaches, cataracts and swamps of the Ulanga to the lake where the German gunboat held command and to talk of the possibility of sinking her with such implements as the African Queen could supply, in his estimation was folly.

But Rose was a woman and knew she wanted her own way, even though she had had no previous experience in getting it. How she obliged the frightened little man to obey her and how, because she firmly believed in male superiority, she gradually restored him to a creditable state of manhood makes amusing reading. There is something touching, too, about Rose's courage and her single-mindedness and her manner of dealing with every adverse situation.

The conclusion is in character. An English naval officer's hesitation over saying Mrs. or Miss caused Rose to have her ambiguous situation adjusted immediately in the fitting only way.

"Strange Journey" is the story of another voyage of a very different nature. Its success and charm are due mainly to the author's good taste and sincerity. Polly was happily married in a suburb, with children and the right shades of thought and expression for her milieu. But she couldn't help wishing sometimes she was a grand lady who owned a car, etc., etc., etc. And when she found she was and did, she remained in all essentials her good-hearted, conventional, suburban self. This made the fitting in with her surroundings a very chancy affair. But Polly realized that the strange situation really wasn't her fault and obviously she couldn't quite approve of all that was going on. So she kept her head and her personality and in time brought everything to a satisfactory and moral conclusion. Polly had lots of worth and in some ways she was adaptable. She could be tempted, but her heart was gold, and Miss Cairnes is very clever to keep Polly so exactly and characteristically within her own limits.

Just Looking Around

Hasta la Vista, or a Postcard From Peru, by Christopher Morley. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY HAS been "just looking around" in South America, and the result is an engaging volume. Of course, the postcard is scribbled with messages unlike anything the postman ever delivered before. For Mr. Morley takes his responsive mind traveling and sets down whatever comes into it. The Peruvian desert may make him think of the New York City subways, crowded with "odd irrelevant people." But never are his own reactions irrelevant. The feel, the smell, the taste, the very essence, of South America is there in simple, fugitive sentences.

The pilot at Guayaquil gives his soundings "mas o menos" (more or less), to the horror of the Glasgow skipper. Buenaventura is summed up in its statue of Bolivar—without a horse. The Perricholi gardens in Lima remind the author that his mind is a desert of nouns and, like all ground in Peru, needs irrigation to bring forth small talk.

Mr. Morley is the kind of traveler whom South America needs, for he himself says that he has returned from his trip like the trophy of a jungle hunter, his head shrunken somewhat from the exploit.

As always, he is philosophical. He left his favorite pen in Lima, where it is now "probably effusing fluent Spanish," while he has had to fall back on another which "has betrayed me before now by writing more biggity than I thought." Perhaps one of the best figures of speech in the book is his description of his own eager desire to see Chimborazo which only appeared to him behind a golden veil in the fast fading light, while lithe brown figures loaded hundreds of banana stems, so that in the end he found only a postcard of that which he craved.

There are other Morleys in this book. Now and then there are glimpses of young Blythe Blythe who has a kind of wriggling delight in spending Peruvian "soles" and who must have been a joy to the customs man with her clear, descriptive bit on her invoice: "Anonymous objects—soles 5."

Strictly speaking, "Hasta la Vista" is not a travel book; but it has the sheer delight of true travel. It is not "an essay in economics," as the author calls it; and yet it is, after all, an excursion in economics if you take its literal sense, "the material means of satisfying human desires." Whatever it is or is not, it ought to make armchair travelers turn tourists and, above all, it should tempt "Northamericans" to see for themselves the humor, the charm, the surprise, the sheer beauty and treasure of South America.

M. S.

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Historic Almanac

A PRIZED HEIRLOOM IN THE possession of Zach E. Drumheller, veteran conductor of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, is a copy of Clarke's Confederate Almanac, published in 1864 by Bell & Co. of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Drumheller lives in Richmond, Va. So far as he has been able to learn, no other copy of the almanac exists.

The interesting relic of war-between-the-states days is printed in brochure form, 4½ by 7 inches, 22 pages. The paper is yellowed by age, but the print remains clear. Much of the type used is agate or diamond size.

Besides the calendar for the year, with notes giving significance to each day, the almanac carries miscellaneous information concerning the Confederate States government.

The personnel of the first Congress of the Confederate States of America is listed, also the chief officers of each division of the government, the salaries of the department heads and the population of the Southern States and the principal cities of Dixie Land. The salary paid to President Jefferson Davis was $25,000 a year. Other executives — Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General and Postmaster General—received $6000 a year each. The pay of a member of Congress was $8 a day, but the president of the Senate was allowed $16 for each working day.

Under the caption, "Gardener's Chronicles," a page of the almanac is given to agricultural information. The editor gives his advice on crops. Each month of the year is taken up in turn by the expert, who advises what to plant and when, with suggestions as to the best treatment to be given the soil in each instance.

The rare almanac, Mr. Drumheller says, was presented to him by his grandfather, Samuel L. Dameron, 60 years ago. Mr. Drumheller still makes regular runs as a conductor between Richmond and Clifton Forge by way of Lynchburg. He is known to practically every railroad man on the C. & O., having served continuously with that road for 50 years.

A man with a parachute attached, both together weighing 180 pounds, jumping from an airplane, attains a velocity of 118 miles per hour within 11 seconds, during which time he falls 1200 feet if he does not open his parachute. After that no increase in speed occurs, according to government-sponsored experiments.

.. Ford

(Continued from Page 3)

this method. All his life Mr. Ford has been accomplishing things experts said couldn't be done. No one has ever known him to accept a negative thought.

That's the kind of a matchless education Henry Ford has. He is not a student of the cultural arts, yet it would be difficult to find a more thoughtful, gracious and cultured person in the company of others. He is a lover of music, and plays the violin, but he likes his music in the simple, melodious forms. He and Edsel are spending vast sums for national symphonic broadcasts. That's business. Yet down in his heart he is convinced that sixteen violins in the string section are fifteen fiddles too many. Give him the good old-fashioned music in the good old-fashioned way.

* * *

From cock crow to roosting time Henry Ford is up and doing. Often he is on his way to work before many of his men have had their breakfasts. Unless he is away from Dearborn, which is not often, he never fails daily attendance at quaint Martha-Mary Chapel, which graces Greenfield Village common. Every morning the school children gather there for twenty minutes of devotion, led by one of their own group. Frequently it falls even to little 5-year-olds to conduct the exercises. There is a different leader each morning and the programs do not follow a set pattern. Always, however, there is the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison and understandingly. The Ten Commandments and Beatitudes are called for frequently, and every day a Psalm is recited. The children know many of these by heart, and they have a repertoire of hymns and songs almost without number.

At the conclusion of the exercises the children hop, skip and dance to their classes, which range from the primary grade to high school, and Mr. Ford disappears in the quaint old laboratories. Save for the usual noon lunch and conference with high executives, the master of Greenfield Village puts in most of his time with his experiments, in which many of the older boys and girls of Edison Institute share. This may be the answer to the question, often asked, what will become of the Ford Motor Company when Uncle Henry relinquishes it?

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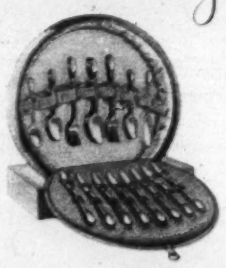

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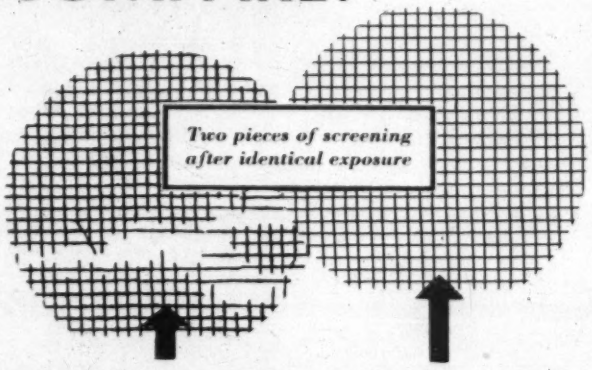

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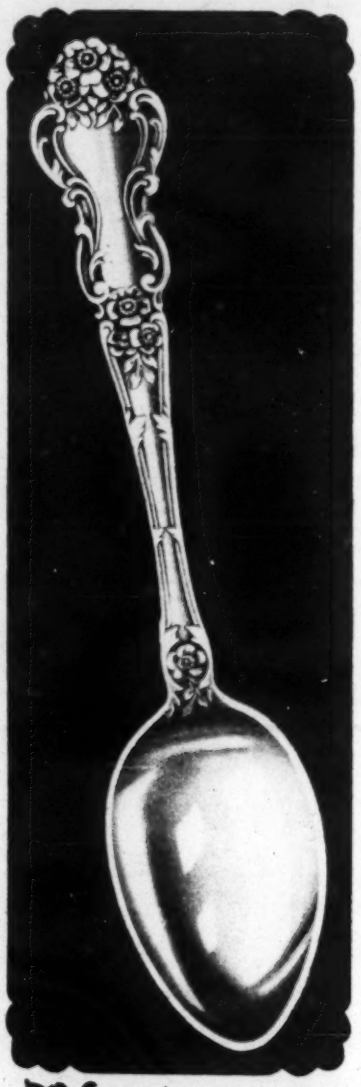

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Crusaders . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article in the Weekly Magazine Section of April 3 entitled "No More Crusades" is liable to discourage many young people who have the energy to attempt to change existing ills, but who do not yet possess the "generalship" that Old Soldier places above energy and enthusiasm. There will be no dispute with Old Soldier about the advantages of generalship over untrained fire. But good generals are rare and, to win their greatest battles, they often rely upon the fire of the young. Unfortunately, youth and good generalship combined are even rarer than the latter, alone. In the majority of cases, good generalship is the result of craftiness and wisdom, both products of age to a considerable extent. An old fox is craftier than a young fox. A seasoned sergeant is better than a raw recruit.

There is something very inspiring in the spirit of the crusader. He may not win many battles quickly, but his spirit remains in the minds of others and, after all, it is the light of the spirit that, if kept burning, influences us the most. It even, in time, reaches the generals. The pride in knowing how to do something well is often awakened to action through seeing a beginner botch the job.

Old Soldier believes "we need less of the crusading spirit and more of the keen and logical determination to build up a better understanding of true justice, government and law." Not at all. We need both; one flows from the other. The old need to be made young and the young need to be made wiser, and both need the crusading spirit, since that spirit is energy and will improve.

MARGARET CARPENTER
Geneva, Switzerland.

* * *

New Economics . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Hail to the uplifting and constructive article entitled "Spiritual Aspects of the New Economics," written by Mary Burt Messer, published in the Monitor Magazine Section of March 13. A forceful and substantial answer to the questioning story that preceded it in the same issue entitled "Can We Afford Pensions?"

It was a happy coincidence—or was it deliberate?—to have the articles run together. The contrasting ideas made each article stand out and certainly stimulated much thought on this important subject.

To be sure, as the first article says, figures are necessary but figures are simply indices. They change as conditions change. The things they represent serve just in proportion to the vitality put into them. A dollar like the talent in the parable can be made to serve endlessly. If we hide it in the ground it does nothing but if we vitalize the same dollar it can be made to serve a million men a million times a year and to an untried and unlimited extent is a key to plenty.

The old order of economics changes and I believe that many of our problems will be solved through a better understanding of certain fundamentals, not the least of which is brotherly love. Miss Messer's article lifted the curtain and gave us an encouraging look far beyond the present materialistic barricades.

My deepest appreciation to the Monitor for publishing and, to the author for writing, such an inspiring article. P. S. D.
Boston, Mass.

Today's Contributors . . .

JANET MABIE is one of the Magazine Section's most frequent contributors. Among her contributions have been interviews with a dozen personages of note in widely varying walks of life, and special articles on subjects ranging from toys to politics.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON is the Monitor's Geneva correspondent.

GLENN FRANK JENKINS is a magazine writer with headquarters in Detroit. He specialize in subjects connected with the automobile industry. Several of his articles have appeared in the Magazine Section.

ROBERT MACHRAY, author and journalist, is an authority on international affairs. He specializes in the history and politics of the Baltic States.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL continues her series of articles on eminent British women. These appear in alternate numbers of the Magazine Section.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is chief of the Monitor's Pacific News Bureau, at San Francisco.

THE OLD SOLDIER contributes the sixteenth in a series of articles dealing with topics of peace and war.

Books, Old and New

More new books were published in the United States in 1908 than in any year between 1900 and 1933. The total was 8745. The nearest approach to this came in 1931, when 8506 were published. New editions of old books reached a high point in 1902, with a total of 2348. The British output of new books in 1933 was 9528, nearly 3000 in excess of the American output.

Books of fiction outnumbered any other classification in the new books published in the United States in 1933. It was a reflection of the times, however, that nearly 600 of the output dealt with economics and sociology.

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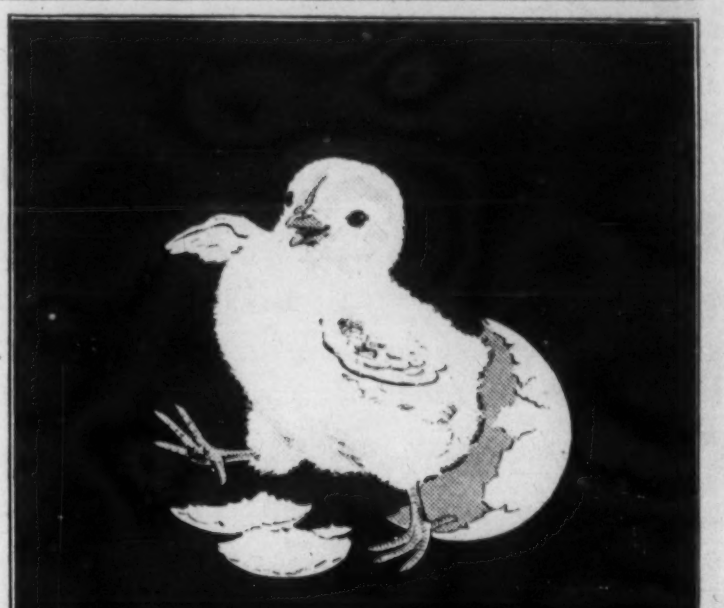

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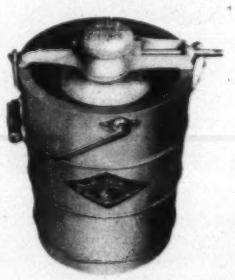
in Powder, Cake or a Deluxe Package for Bathrooms . .

Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

YOU will notice the better flavor at once, if your ice cream is frozen in a White Mountain Freezer. It is scientifically designed to mix the ice cream into a smooth delicious texture, bringing out all the rich flavors. If directions packed with every White Mountain Freezer are followed carefully, the ice cream can be frozen in a very few minutes. And White Mountain Freezers wear "like iron." They come in a beautiful jade green color which is an ornament to any kitchen. Ask to see one at your favorite hardware store.



RECIPE FOLDER FREE—Send now for twelve unusual tested ice cream recipes. Send your request to Dept. 3, White Mountain Freezer Company, Inc., Nashua, New Hampshire.

The
WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER
makes the finest quality ice cream in the shortest time at a minimum cost —
TRY IT!

The numerous Principia teams are so classified that each plays against opponents of comparative size and skill. Thus, each student, from the college senior to the youngest "first academic," has a chance to take part in competitive sport. Pictured here is the High Jump, in an inter-college meet.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Co-educational
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WYNONA

For girls. Fairlee, Vt. On sparkling Lake Morey. Mountains, forest trails and river to explore. Cozy cabins, running water, electricity. Complete, modern equipment. Expert instruction in golf (18-hole course), swimming, tennis. Notable riding school. 2 age divisions. 700 acres. Booklet. MR. and MRS. A. B. HALL, Box M-145, Lakeville, Conn.

6 FLAVORS

Now.. pure syrups make rich ice cream

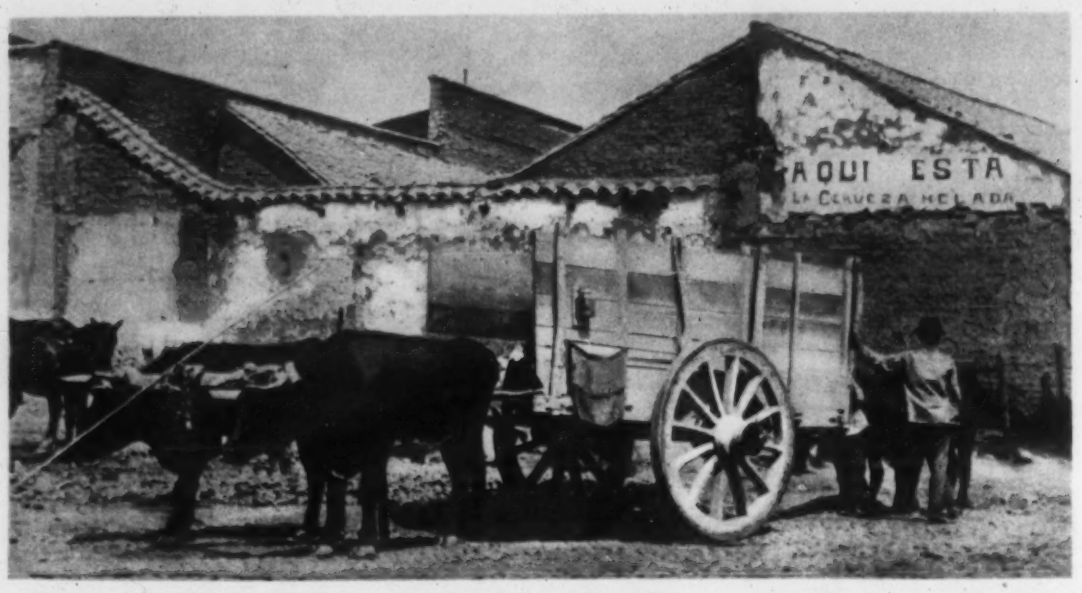
Think of it—strawberry, frozen pudding, pineapple-orange with lots of fruit, chocolate, vanilla, coffee. You merely add milk and whipped cream to these delicious syrups and freeze in ice box trays. You never tasted better ice cream anywhere. Wholesome for children. Don't miss this new and easy way of making ice cream. Jos. Middleby, Jr., Inc., Boston, Mass.

MIDCO ICE BOX FREEZE

Exit "Mañana"

"MAÑANA—BOTH IN LETTER and in spirit—is ended so far as Chile is concerned. That, at least, is the verdict reached by a jury of national writers who have found that the word, as a colloquial expression for procrastination, has disappeared from the average Chilean's vocabulary, while the spurt of national activity to overcome the depression has banished the "mañana" idea from the business world, it is hoped, forever.

It has been generally recognized that from the beginning Chile has stood out among the nations of South America as a country inhabited by an energetic race, physically strong, mentally alert, proud of its hard-won independence and animated by confidence in itself and in its future destinies. Of all the peoples of South America the Chileans were farthest from realizing that vague idea, so prevalent in Europe and the United States, that the southern continent of the New World was "a land wherein it seemed always afternoon," inhabited by lotus eaters who habitually relegated the duties of today to a morrow that seldom dawned.



A HALF-WAY HOUSE IN CHILE

The journalistic jury declares with emphasis that Chile has never been the typical land of "Mañana." Rather has it been a country in which the struggle for existence has been waged with sharpened weapons, where climate, mental environment and the contact of many races has developed a type peculiar to the South Pacific, comparable rather with the people of New Zealand or Australia than directly with any of the nations of the Old World.

Naturally, the journalistic summing-up cannot be accepted as a national verdict, but it would seem from the numerous newspaper references to the subject that citizens are now all for "Hoy Dia" (Today) in politics and business alike. This attitude is increasingly evident in all South American countries, and the time is not far distant, it is predicted, when "Mañana" will no longer be heard in the southern continent. Inherent in a system peculiarly calculated to destroy all sense of responsibility, the "mañana" idea had spread from the central government to every branch of the administration. The very universality of the idea in the past in South America enables us better to appreciate the changes wrought by the present energetic administration of the majority of the republics in every department of public life. The conduct of public business has been simplified, control has been tightened and a new sense of responsibility animates public servants. In a word, throughout South America "Mañana" has given place to "Hoy Dia."

P. T. DE I.

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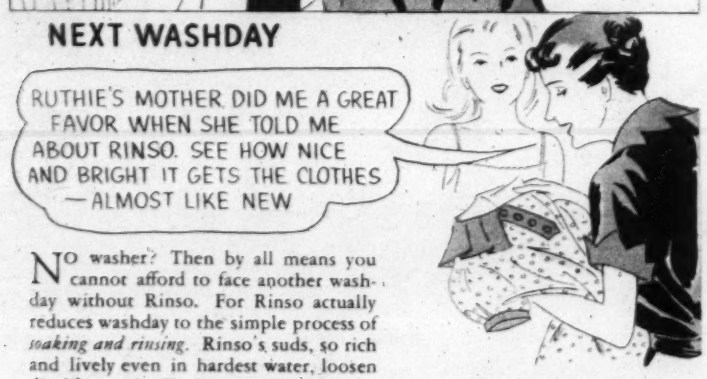
MY LITTLE GIRL IS RIGHT. I'VE OFTEN WONDERED HOW YOU GET YOUR CLOTHES SO MUCH WHITER THAN MINE
IT'S NO SECRET. EVERYBODY KNOWS RINSO WASHES CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER

SO THAT'S IT! AND I THOUGHT ANY SOAP WOULD DO IN MY WASHER
NO, INDEED! THE MAN WHO SOLD ME MY WASHER SAID TO BE SURE AND USE RINSO. I TOOK HIS ADVICE

NEXT WASHDAY


RUTHIE'S MOTHER DID ME A GREAT FAVOR WHEN SHE TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO. SEE HOW NICE AND BRIGHT IT GETS THE CLOTHES —ALMOST LIKE NEW

NO washer? Then by all means you cannot afford to face another washday without Rinso. For Rinso actually reduces washday to the simple process of *soaking and rinsing*. Rinso's suds, so rich and lively even in hardest water, loosen dirt like magic. Clothes come 4 or 5 shades whiter without scrubbing or boiling. Colors come fresh and bright. Clothes last longer—because they're not scrubbed threadbare. Rinso is recommended by makers of 34 famous washers. Grand for dishes. Easy on hands. Get the BIG box.

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Supercale

WAMSUTTA *Supercale sheets and pillow cases are packed in these handsome boxes with a new label in silver, green, and rust . . . A woven label indicating the width is sewn on the hem of each sheet*

For many years there was only one kind of percale sheets that you could buy . . . They were made by Wamsutta and everyone knew them as *The Finest of Cottons.*

Today there are so many "percales" that it is hard for even an expert to tell the good from the bad. Of course the difference shows up fast enough when you begin to use them, but that takes time and wastes money.

If you ask for *Supercale*, however, there can be no mistake about what you want.

For that is the patent-protected name of this new Wamsutta sheet made by the exclusive new EQUI-TENSION process which gives you a finer, smoother, stronger fabric than even the old Wamsutta Percale sheets and pillow cases.

So there is still "only *one* Wamsutta" . . . as has been true for more than eighty years . . . And one of the nicest things about it is that it costs no more than the Wamsutta Percale which it replaces.

WAMSUTTA MILLS • *Since 1846—The Finest of Cottons* • NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

WAMSUTTA *Supercale* **SHEETS**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

. . Baltic

(Continued from Page 4)

old ally. Her landed aristocracy was mostly Polish or Polonized, while the lower classes were nearly pure Lithuanian, the autochthonous race. Even when united to Poland she had remained a separate nation, and it was natural enough for her to become an independent state again when the World War gave her the opportunity. She, too, sequestrated the estates of her aristocracy and divided them up among her peasantry. At the outset she had not Memel on her hands, and her Germans were few in number.

The Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians are not kindred peoples; their languages are distinct from one another; their common tie is their juxtaposition on the Baltic, and it is this, or rather its implications, that led to their signing a treaty of political union recently. Each state started out as a democratic republic, but strains and stresses of various kinds have resulted in turning the governments of all three into dictatorships. Some of the troubles were internal, but others were external, as, for instance, the pressure of National Socialist expansionist aims.

All three states are under a mild form of martial law—so mild is it that the ordinary visitor, on pleasure or information bent, is not aware of it, though now and again he may feel some surprise at seeing so many soldiers about. The reign of law and order is perfect; indeed, it is the case that most of the inhabitants have gladly submitted themselves to their dictators and to being deprived of their parliaments, as they believe that an "authoritarian" form of government is best adapted to the present position of affairs in their respective countries.

The states are peasant states. To some extent they are industrialist, but they are mainly agricultural, with important dairy rather than grain interests. Their principal crops are rye and potatoes—Estonia is sometimes called the Potato State; they grow very little wheat. They still have immense forests of birch and pine, and they export timber, cellulose, and paper. Their peoples are very industrious and hard-working, but, like the peoples of other lands, they have been hard hit by the world depression, and the economic position leaves a good deal to be desired. There is, however, no lack of food, and these brave and sturdy folk face the future with calm and confidence.

In conclusion it may be noted that the cultural development of these peasant states has been as swift as remarkable. They emerged almost at a bound, it might be said, from the bad, old conditions. Each has its university, polytechnics, and high schools; the ordinary, common schools are to be found even in the smallest village. With the desire for education goes a love of music, art and the finer things. Riga, formerly one of the centers of grand opera, has regained something of its aforetime fame.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add that I have frequently visited the Baltic States; the first time was in 1921, when they were beginning to settle down in their new political status, and my last visit was in August of 1934. Thus, I know these countries fairly well, and the more I see of them and their fine and attractive peoples the better I like them. I can discover nothing but good in the union they have just achieved.

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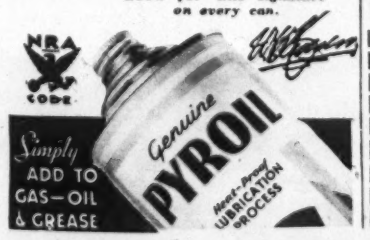
Use Pyroil for increased power, safety to all parts and superior performance. Highly efficient with alloy bearings. Contains no harmful oils or acids. Sold the world over. Mfr'd. and Guart'd. by Pyroil Co., W. V. Kidder, Pres., 679 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Look for this signature on every can.



The Neighbors say: "SEVEN CHILDREN—and never one of them in dingy-looking, faded clothes!" *Mrs. Homer Clark, Bridgeport, Conn.*

"Every garment in this picture is more than 2 years old."

"I began using Chipso when my fourth child (that's Doris Mae, at the end of the couch) was a baby. And what a difference I found Chipso made in my big job of washing! I did far LESS RUBBING... my white clothes were WHITER ... my colored clothes STOPPED FADING.

"Chipso is economical. It is so very soapy that it goes far. I don't have to keep adding and adding soap in order to hold up the suds.

"But the biggest saving with Chipso is that it's SAFE FOR EVERYTHING. I can do my whole wash with this one kind of soap—even our nicest things. And I want to tell you Chipso does a wonderful job on blankets! With rich Chipso suds to loosen the dirt I don't have to rub them and so they don't shrink."

"Chipso makes wonderful suds for loosening dirt"

"Chipso piles 3-inch suds right up to the top of my washer. They're the close, thick suds that take hold of dirt and flush it out. Unless the boys get grease on their pants, I never have to do any rubbing by hand. And then—with a little extra Chipso sprinkled right on the spot—I only have to rub lightly to make the grease disappear.

"You know, the clothes rinse more easily, too, when they come out of rich Chipso suds. There's none of that dingy soap-curd in them that thin-suds soaps leave in clothes. I have a great reputation for the whiteness of my wash. 'Your clothes look pretty on the line,' my neighbors say. 'They're so bright.'"

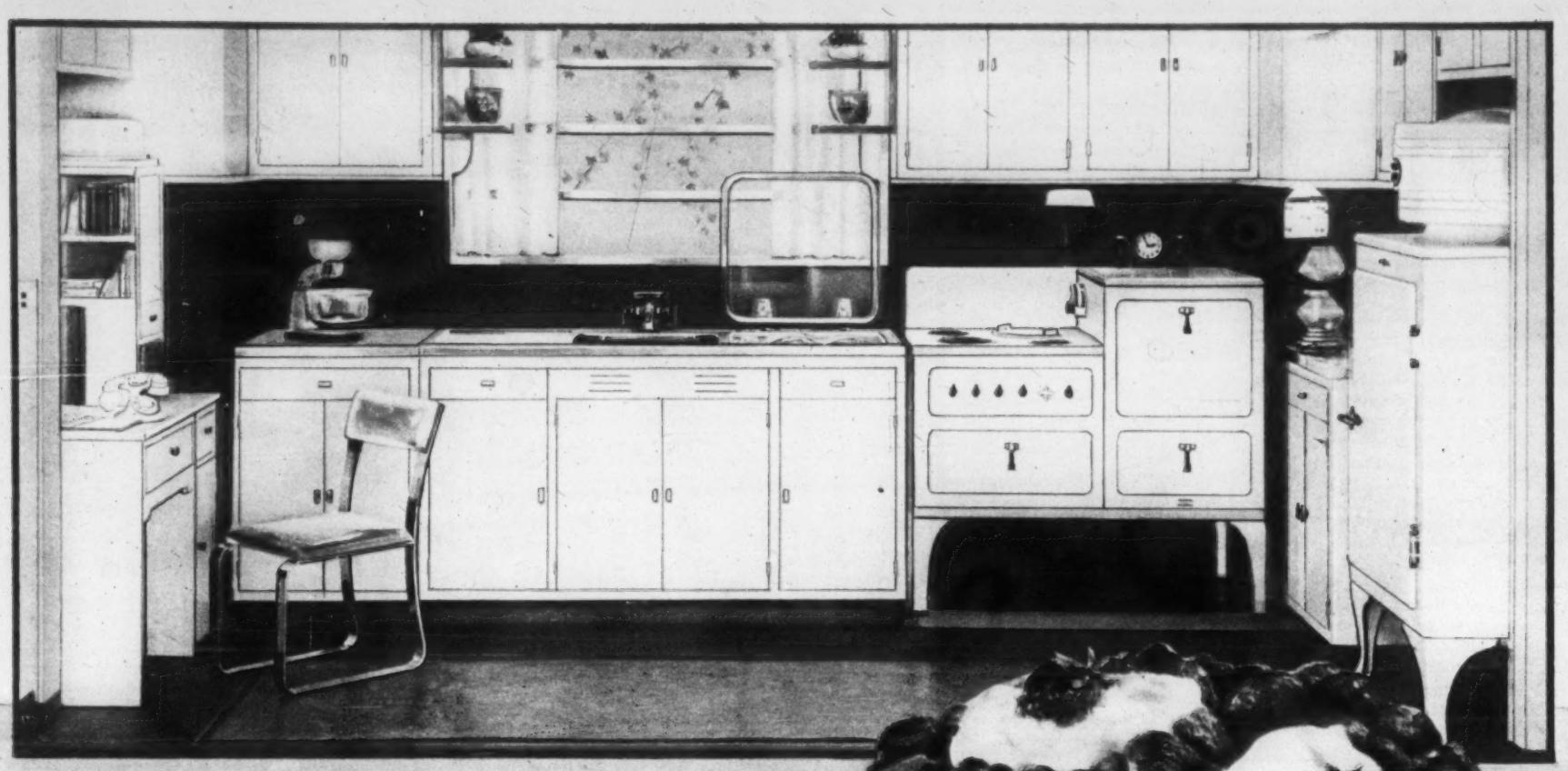
"For speed on dishes—and smooth hands—use Chipso"

"It's very inexpensive to use Chipso for dishes because you get such a big suds from a little Chipso. And after nine years of using Chipso, I say that when a soap leaves your hands as smooth as Chipso does after daily dish-washing, you can be sure it is perfectly safe for any clothes you want to wash."

Get Chipso this week. Chipso is SOAPIER. That's why it is *quick* yet *safe for everything*.

CHIPSO *makes clothes wear longer*

NEW METHODS FOR OLD



JUST as modern housewives are rapidly adopting kitchen equipment innovations, so also are they changing to this modern GOOD LUCK Margarine. For in this delightful food product they recognize many remarkable features.

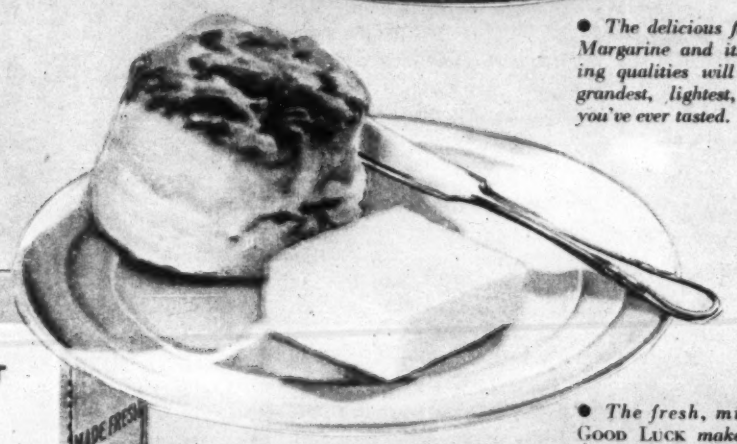
Since every pound of GOOD LUCK is dated and guaranteed, absolute freshness is assured. Because it is made under scientific control from the finest American-grown farm products and churned in pure milk, its mild-sweet flavor never varies. It won't melt away on your plate in hottest weather. And when used for cooking and baking gives marvelously uniform results.

Try this wholesome, modern GOOD LUCK today. Ask for it by name at your grocer's. Look for the date on the end of the carton.

JOHN F. JELKE COMPANY, CHICAGO

Also makers of

GOOD LUCK "Dated-for-Freshness" Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing



● *The delicious flavor of* GOOD LUCK *Margarine and its marvelous shortening qualities will help you make the grandest, lightest, fluffiest shortcakes you've ever tasted.*

● *The fresh, mild-sweet flavor of* GOOD LUCK *makes it ideal on bread, biscuits or rolls. And remember: It won't melt down in hottest weather.*

Dated for Freshness

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